Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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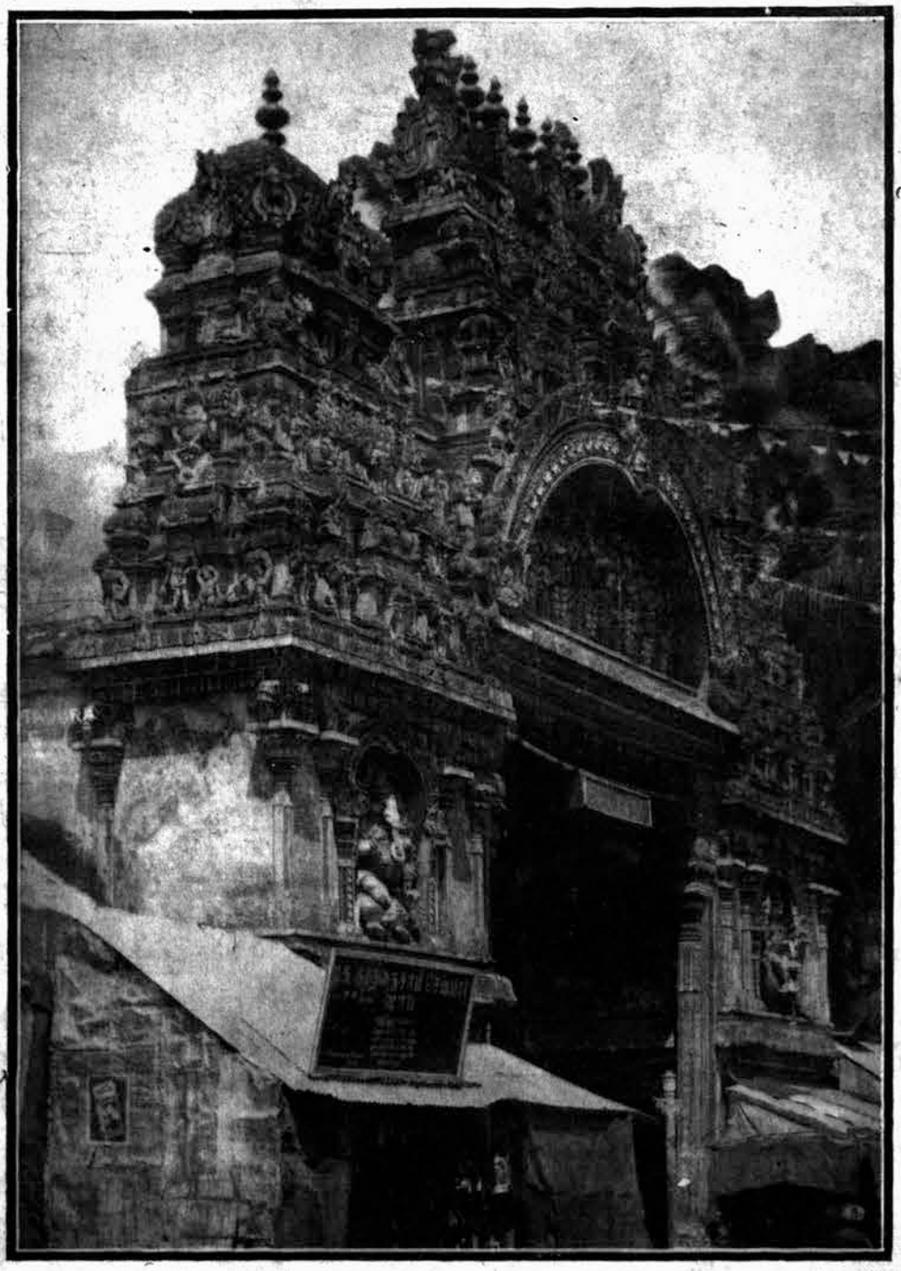
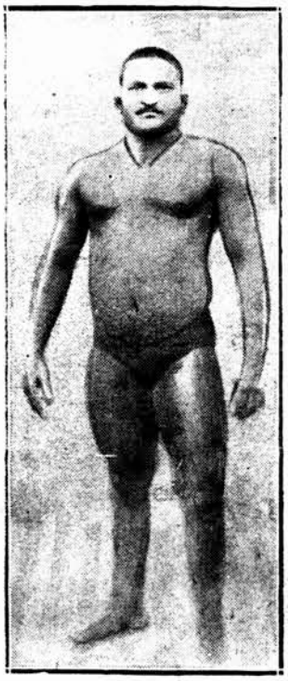


TEMPLE GATEWAY, MADURA

—A. A. Vakil.

Types of People in Russian Soviet Union.

Sweden's Democratic King, Gustav Adolf, with Suzanne Lenglen, retired queen of the courts.



Mr. Malapa Tadake, wrestler of Maharaja of Kolhapur, defeated last month the well-known local wrestler, Mr. Pratapsingh Pardeshi and was awarded a silver "gada" (club) and Rs. 10,000.

Picturesque figures of a Japanese strike leader, a waitress in Tokyo addressing fellow-workers during a waitresses' strike for bett er conditions.

Two portraits of International athlete, Miss Mary Edith Louise, whose sex has changed after 30 years and who is now known as Mr. Mark Weston. (For details see page 38).

Emire Aza (dark coat), eldest sister to King Ghazi of Iraq, after her marriage to Anastase Charalambis, porter at Hotel des Roses, Rhodes, where she had been staying.

Members of Irish Women's League of Health and Beauty doing exercises sitting cross-legged Indian-wise. (Courtesy: "Irish Press")

Mr. A. Rahiman, O.I.E., M.L.C., who has recently been elected Deputy Mayor of Calcutta Corporation.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1936

HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MODERN

Cultivate Interest In Things For Their Own Sake And You Will Find That You Have Been Happy Without Striving For It And Even Without Knowing It

(By Prof. C. E. M. Joad).

On the Riviera there gather the unemployed rich. Emancipated from material cares, freed from social and family responsibilities, they have no object but that of enjoyment.

Their minds have been expensively educated, their bodies elaborately cared for, and their sole concern is to gratify the tastes of these highly-educated minds, the desires of these elaborately-cared-for bodies. It is on the Riviera, then, if anywhere, that you would expect to find men and women providing an object lesson in the art of good and happy living.

What are the facts? On the Riviera there exists an industry for the sole purpose of providing with amusements those who cannot amuse themselves.

Those engaged in this industry proceed on the supposition that the temperament of these rich and idle persons is equivalent to that of small, spoilt children. Since, however, they are in years adults, a circumstance which makes it impracticable to force them to do things by beating them, and since in order to escape the demon of boredom they must nevertheless do things, the object of this industry is to create in them the impression that they are discovering interesting and important things to do for themselves.

It is a fundamental principle among those engaged in inventing occupations for the rich to discover for themselves that they can never stand any amusement for more than an hour. Before the hour is over they become bored and, like spoilt children tirin of their toys, must be amused with something else.

It is not altogether matter for surprise that the suicide rate of the unemployed rich should be higher than that of any class in the community; It is higher than that of the unemployed poor.

If Leisure Be Prolonged

"Very interesting," you will say, "but what has all this to do with me? Society, or rather that part of society which winters on the Riviera is notoriously useless and decadent. But I am different. I don't very often have holidays; but I do know what to do with them and on the whole I enjoy them."

Of course you do! Who would not enjoy an occasional relief from a boring and burdensome routine? Most of us suffer from monotonous work and from overwork. Any change, then, is a change for the better.

A fortnight away from London by the sea! What could be more delightful? A few days at a farmhouse in the country! What could be more refreshing? And so they are, delightful and refreshing.

But let us suppose that the fortnight extends itself and becomes six months. Let us suppose that day after day, week after week, you are thrown helpless upon your own need for amusement.

You may dismiss the picture as too palpably remote to be worth considering. Six months' holiday for you? The idea is fantastic. The prospect of boredom from too much leisure? You only wish that you could be given the chance. But take with me a look into the future.

Let us suppose for a moment that we turn the present economic corner, solve the paradox of want in the midst of plenty, and discover how to distribute the goods with which science so embarrassingly endows us. I am no economist, and seek not to pry into these mysteries; but, if we may believe Mr. Keynes, we are entitled to look forward to a future in which all men are assured of comfort and a competence in return for some three or four hours' machine-minding a day. How, given their present conceptions of amusement, would men employ the prodigious tracts of leisure?

I can see a world in which whatever land is left over from cultivation is covered with a network of golf courses, tennis courts, or whatever kind of ground the popular game of the future demands. The surface of our roads will be covered by a solid phalanx of cars wedged in a stationary and inextricable jam. Our coasts will be ringed with a continuous string of resorts, in which jazz bands will discourse negroid music to tired sportsmen and their overnourished wives. A deluge of news, warranted not to arouse comment, and carefully chewed so as not to excite thought, will descend on the defenceless heads of the community through every device of television and telephotony.

Real Source Of Happiness

A distressing picture! How are our children to escape the boredom it envisages?

Always in the past, men and women have been happy, when they have been happy at all, through absorption in something outside themselves. Both the greatest happiness and the greatest pain of which we are capable is, in fact, experienced by us unconsciously.

You go, let us say, to the dentist, and the experience is no less painful than usual. "Help!" you say to yourself. "How that does hurt!" What you should have said is, "How that did hurt!" For when the dentist was hurting you to the limit of his capacity, all your energy and attention were taken up in being hurt; you had none left to remark upon the fact that you were being hurt. Similarly when you say to yourself, "What a marvellous time I am having," it is because just at that moment it is not being quite so marvellous as it was. For when all your energy was absorbed in your enjoyment, you had none left over to remark upon the fact of your enjoyment.

The moral is obvious. If you would be happy, do not spend your time in planning how you are to achieve happiness, or in wondering whether you are happy or not. Indeed, the only way to avoid being miserable is not to have enough leisure to wonder whether you are happy or not.

Throw yourself body and soul into work, devote yourself to a cause, lift yourself up out of the little selfish pit of vanity and desire which is the self, by giving yourself to something that is greater than yourself, and on looking back you will find that you have been happy. Devote all your energies to amusing yourself. Run feverishly hither and thither in the search for happiness, and you will achieve only boredom.

To what does this doctrine amount in practice? The ordinary man, after all, cannot spend his time losing himself in something greater than himself, in leading leading forlorn hopes or in devoting himself to lost causes. But he can at least choose for himself his own interests.

Amusements Thrust On Us

All too many of us spend our leisure not in doing the things we have chosen for ourselves because they interest us, but in attending the amusement which it pays somebody else to provide for us. Our notion of a holiday is of a period when every moment must be crammed with entertainment; our notion of leisure is of something for which one has paid—that is to say, when we are not working, we pay somebody to do for us the "amusing" which we can no longer do for ourselves. Or we pay machines. To put coins into metal slots, to crowd through clicking turnstiles, to watch the celluloid pictures of living creatures, to rush over the surface of the earth in mechanisms propelled by petrol—these and similar activities constitute

(Continued on page 39)

THE MESMERIST

"She can stand again, if I will it."

(Courtesy: "La Tribune des Nations.")

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 32.

Nature Study In School Curriculum

Outdoor Study And Closeness To Nature Offer Surest Foundation For Healthy Life

Nature study should be included in every school curriculum. For those in charge of boys and girls, Mr. Eric Hardy, F.L.S., furnishes excellent and practical guidance in an article written for British school boys and their teachers and appearing in "New Health" from which the following extracts are made.

The extension of nature study on the school curriculum is becoming more general. Do you want to form a school nature club, provide a bird sanctuary and a wild-flower garden in the school grounds, or an aquarium and museum (for photographs, specimens, etc.) in the schoolroom? It is all practicable, but perhaps the main difficulty will arise in the selection of the nature rambles so as not only to illustrate the main natural events in the outdoor year, but to keep up the interest of the children attending, so that there will be no falling off in membership.

Where a teacher is a specialist in botany, it may be difficult to provide an accurate survey of the local natural history and probably very difficult to arrange rambles out of the summer season. Having had much experience in organising nature rambles in industrial areas, I do not see why any district should prove difficult for forming a year's programme of nature rambles. As a guide, we may take a few of the easiest suggestions for rambles.

A Map Essential

To acquire the local ordnance survey map is of course essential, for mere countryside walks along the lanes soon become monotonous to children unless there is something new to be expected. It is a very common mistake to confine nature rambles to summer: certainly weather makes them fewer and shorter in winter, but they should definitely be an all-year programme, or the representation of natural history is false. There is, fact, more wild life in the open in winter than in summer, especially with birds.

Too many rambles may tend to dull the interest of children, for not all are passionately keen on nature and when a ramble a week is arranged it usually occurs that the opening rambles are well attended, then the attendance drops off until towards the end of the year very few members are coming along. A very good survey of the outdoor year can be obtained from about a dozen rambles spread over the four seasons.

Commencing with Spring, a ramble should be arranged for the arrival of summer migrants. Migrants are arriving from the first few stragglers at the end of March to the full force in late April and the laggards in May, but a May ramble will show twice as many migrants as an April one. Field-glasses of 8x power are useful to have on these rambles, or a good telescope.

Watch On Migrants

The best choice is near water, as a quiet lake in some park, where swallows will be seen a fortnight or so earlier than in the country generally. Watch should be kept for the following migrants: Wheatear (a thrush-like bird with white rump, brown tail, buff breast bluish-grey back and white stripe over eye); chiff-chaff, with a call like its name in the trees; willow-warbler, with a song from a bough or telegraph wire, starting high in the scale and running through the notes very sweetly and sibilantly to the end of the scales. the yellow wagtail, which often associates with pied wagtails in the meadows; sand-martins in quieter corners of the lake, winnowing over the water like small brown and duskywhite swallows. Notice dark brown hoods of spring plumage on blackheaded gulls. Teach the children to keep still and in sheltered positions.

Spring Flowers

The last week of May can be made a spring flower ramble, in a sheltered southern part of the district, especially a hilly land facing south, for primroses in the damp woods, blackthorn blossom, cowslips on the banks lesser celandines by the moist pastures the white flowers of stitchwort in the hedgerow, also the purple of ground ivy (not a true ivy, but camint), the coltsfoot (often mistaken for a dandelion, but known by its scaly stems that come before the leaves), and perhaps the lilac cuckoo-flowers or ladies' smocks on damp ground, bluebells or wild hyacinths in the woods and yellow rocket. Teach the children to notice flowers on the railway embankments as they use the train; look for seedlings like elm, oak, birch hawthorn, now so prominent; do not let them all carry vasculums, but teach them the principle of Flora's League, not to deplete the countryside of wild flowers, and when gathering, to cut the stems, not pulling, as pulling disturbs the roots. A bird song ramble for more advance scholars can be taken in May. Where possible count the numbers of all birds seen or heard on rambles, for these figures reveal the distribution of species over various districts. Find the causes for this, too.

All Night Ramble

An all-night ramble should be held in May, starting about dusk at a lake with trees to watch for the Daubenton's bat or water-bat, a widely-spread mammal flying low over water, then before midnight study moths by pasting tree-trunks with a fermented mixture of sugar and beer. Look for the green, brown and yellow patterned lime-hawk, wood-tiger, orange footman, pale tussock, beautiful carpet, buff ermine, white wave, pebble-prominent, cabbage, yellow underwing, pugs, swallow, etc. Then, after an hour or so mothing, listen for night birds—"ke-icks" and rippling hoots of the tawny owl, cat-like cries of the little owl, "bark" of long-eared owl in pine woods, churring song of nightjar; warbling whistling and chattering of sedge-warblers in waterside vegetation, and, if possible, the nightingale. As daylight approaches listen for the cuckoo before dawn, and then take note of the dawn chorus times, how song thrush, rook, robin, wren, blackbird and lark are early callers and house-sparrow and chaffinch late risers. For an hour study bird song now at its best. Distinguish purring turtle-dove from crooning wood-pigeon, show occasional thrush-like notes in blackcap song, and fervent warblings of garden-warblers (mostly a coppice bird).

Wild Flowers And Butterflies

In Summer, a wild flower and butterfly ramble should be held in June, and a bird's nest study, if possible at a sandhill and marsh colony of terns and blackhead gulls on the coast, owing to the many nests, which will also include ringed plovers, redshank, oyster catcher and perhaps, shelduck in the rabbit-burrows. Inland places should have nest studies at a rookery or herony in March. Teach children to make annual counts of nests in these colonies, to watch birds (from hides) relieving each other at eggs or bringing food to the sitting bird or young, and to count the days the eggs take to hatch from laying time (incubation period), and the young take to fly from hatching (fledgling period). A summer flower ramble in a wood should also include leaf tree study. With butterflies, look for the painted lady, arriving about June, also ringlet (in woods), fritillaries, large heath.

An Autumn Programme

With Autumn lays the returning south migration of birds, best seen on an early September visit to a sewage farm, where ringed plover, ruffs, godwits, pipits, wagtails, etc., are seen on the mudpans, etc., even far inland. Sewage farms are not offensive, unhealthy places, but regular subjects of bird study. Look also for congregating swallows on telegraph wires and wireless aerials, and the congregations of swallows and martins flying over lakes and fields. Notice the swifts are now absent, having migrated earlier in August. Distinguish young swallows by shorter tail streamers.

Winter Outings

For Winter, a ramble should be arranged (November to January) on the seashore for waders. Notice the clouds of many thousand knotlike smoke wisps on the seascape; show the black-and-white flocks of oyster-catchers, also flocks of dunlin, redshank, grey plover. Look for the greater black-backed gull, herring-gull, kittiwake, common and black-headed (now with white head), and show how to identify them by leg and beak colours. If there are rocks, look for cormorants. Also note the curlew, and black duck or scoter in the sea. A second winter bird ramble should be held for wild duck if there is a preserved duck-school on a local estate, in late February, when the shooting has ceased. Large numbers of mallard, pochard, tufted, wigeon, teal, shoveller, golden eye should be seen on most places, also coot, little grebe and young swans. Look also for deer in the park, and show differences between stags and hinds, and various ages of stag, if antlers are not yet shed. Another subject for winter is a starling-roost, to watch arriving flocks at dusk. A winter ramble should be made to a quarry, or local excavation of dock, railway cutting, etc., for geology. A winter botany ramble should be made to a wood, especially a pine wood, for a fungus foray, studying mushrooms, toadstools, and tree-trunk fungi. If a deciduous wood is visited, study winter twigs, and winter wood birds like tits, bramblings, gold crests, wood pigeon flocks, wood-peckers. If there is a local salmon river, make a winter visit during "flood" to a weir or fall to watch the salmon leaping.

On all rambles teach the habit of using a notebook for everything seen rather than trusting memory, to round corners carefully lest birds are disturbed, and to study common as well as rare things.

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Nudism On The March In Britain

People Of All Classes Join Movement Including Several Clergymen And A Bishop, But Doctors Outnumber Other Professions

Six years ago a number of people met upon a piece of land not ten miles from Charing Cross, took off their clothes, and started to sun-bathe. Although the land was private property, its owner permitted the public to walk across his field, a fact which soon led to trouble.

When it became known that this field was a nudist meeting-place, certain young men turned up and made themselves objectionable.

But a surprise awaited them, for among the nudists were several members of a boxing club. The result was that more than one of the intruders "took the count." Then a local authority bought the land, and sunbathing was prohibited.

These pioneers of the Nudist movement numbered about thirty to-day there are 1,500 members in this country—(writes Mr. J. P. Loughnan in "Answers").

Bishop Strips, Too !

Their official body is called the National Sun and Air Association; sites for sun-bathing have been procured in various parts of the country; and more than twenty clubs have been formed.

The spread of the movement, which is still growing, may be judged by the districts served by clubs. They include Kent, Middlesex, Essex, Isle of Wight, Devon, Dorset, Staffordshire, Durham, Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Hants

People of all classes have joined the movement including several clergymen and a bishop, but doctors outnumber any other profession. This is rather significant.

The clubs' lands are open all the week when there is a resident caretaker, or if the landlord lives on the spot. Otherwise they are only used at week-ends. There are huts, cottages, or tents on most of the sites.

The term "sun-bathing" conveys a false impression. Nudists do simply lie about in the sun. They perform the numerous tasks which camping entails, such as keeping the ground clear of twigs and branches, cutting up wood, fetching water, and so on.

Clothes Seem Wrong

When asked her opinion about the future of the Nudist movement, Mrs. Marian Lill, secretary to the N.S.A.A., was enthusiastic. She said:

"I think it will spread until there is no longer any need for clubs. When people take off their clothes all class distinctions vanish, and they become ever so much more natural. The nudist is liked or disliked according to his or her behaviour, not according to the clothes he or she happens to be wearing.

"Our object is to encourage the practice of sun and air bathing, gymnastics, and body-culture, because we believe these to be a means to the end of mental and physical well-being.

"A person attends a nudist function wearing clothes will soon begin to feel extremely uncomfortable. It is like going to a party in full evening kit and finding when you get there that everybody else is in ordinary morning dress.

Kept Her Stockings !

"Amusing incidents? Yes, sometimes they happen. I remember one evening, when we were at work in the gymnasium, I was told that a lady had called to see me.

"By the time I reached the door her courage had failed; so, dressed in a pair of sandals, I ran after her into the little courtyard and persuaded her to come back and have a look at us.

"When the evening was over she told me that now she had seen us she thought we were very nice people. She came to the next gymnasium meeting and took off her clothes, bar her stockings!

"The effect was so incongruous that presently they were taken off, too. Now she and her family have become enthusiastic nudist.

"Then there was a young man who came to one of our summer camping grounds. He said he felt too nervous to take off his clothes; I told him he'd be all right if I found him something to do.

"When he was undressed we put him on to cut up wood, and very soon he had forgotten his clothes, or, rather, their absence.

"This was amusingly illustrated, for he kept wiping his dirty hands on the place where his trousers would have been, with the result that his legs were soon covered with long black streaks!"

The annual subscription to the N.S.A.A. is five shillings. Every member is supplied with an official badge and a book of rules. The object of the association is as follows:

To promote nudity as a means of mental and physical culture without subservience to convention, with a view to the emergence of a completely healthy people.

All The Year Round

Only bona-fide nudists are eligible for membership, unseemly behaviour means expulsion, and the name of any member so expelled is forwarded to the Executive Committee with reasons for the action taken.

Physical culture classes in a gymnasium make nudism possible all the year round. The classes are held every week in London at a fee of one shilling for men and sixpence for ladies. Experience shows that when once people take up nudism they generally stick to it.

WALKING TO REDUCE

74 Hikers Set Off On 410-Mile Jaunt From New York

On May 16h seventy-four hikers—48 men and 26 women—started the first leg of a 410-mile uphill climb from Broadway, New York, to Dansville.

Mayor La Guardia, who remarked that he and other city officials would be better off if they could take to the road for four or five miles a day, started the hike with a pistol, which he twirled on his index finger and threw into the air several times, catching it by the butt each time in such a way as to be ready to fire it instantly. But the Mayor did not fire the pistol, says the "New York Times."

Probably mindful of the anti-noise campaign which he has pushed so vigorously, the Mayor merely elbowed his way through a small crowd, removed his large brown hat and made believe he was firing. When the crowd became impatient and called for him to pull the trigger, the Mayor shook his forelock to one side and said: "It's only a blank."

Then the bugle and drum corps of the First Class Private Moe Wolff Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, struck up a tune and the jaunt was under way with a policeman, a floorwalker, two grandmothers and an 85-year-old grandfather stepping briskly along.

SKETCHES OF SOME HIKERS.

A few sketches of participants in the health walk follow:

The oldest—Louis K. Worthington, 85, retired farmer, of Penns Park, Pa Twice a widower. Has five children and five grandchildren and now is housekeeper for his sons. He dances (especially good at a square dance), recites poetry and is an amateur artist, with landscapes his forte. Has exhibited at country fairs and thinks he should have been a reporter or preacher.

The policeman—James Veasey, 54 of Cleveland. A deputy inspector on the Cleveland force. Started as a patrolman thirty years ago where the daily tour of duty was ten hours and the "pounding" of the beat fifteen miles. He is on furlough and regards the scheduled twenty-eight miles a day as "just a jaunt." His hobbies, besides walking, include swimming and golf. He is married and has a daughter.

The floorwalker—Miss Lillian Schleifer, 26, of 846 Grand Street, Brooklyn. She is an "assistant floorlady" in a Brooklyn underwear factory. She weighs 170 pounds, ten pounds less than when she started the health walk in 1935, on which she lost twenty-three pounds. Her purpose in taking the walk is to reduce.

The oldest grandmother—Mrs. Ida Wolfe, 55, of Detroit. Has three children, all boys, and two grandchildren. Conducts a rooming house in Detroit and pays particular attention to diet and walking. She weighs 153 pounds. She is a widow.

The youngest grandmother—Mrs. Robert P. Turbeville, 50, of Fort Worth, Texas. Her husband calls her Jennie. She has three children and grandchild. Believes walking a good health builder and likes to play volley ball and swim. She is thinking of taking up tap dancing. Her weight is 133 pounds.

The youngest—Miss Jien Miller, 20, of Outremont, Montreal. She weighs only ninety-eight pounds She works in her father's photograph studio and is studying for the ballet. Was always sickly until she took up walking two years ago.

Food and Luggage in Truck

The rules under which the walk is conducted by Mr. Macfadden bar abbreviated attire, such as shorts for women. Most of the hikers have well-filled suitcases, especially the women, who also stocked up on rouge, lipstick and face powder before leaving. The luggage is carried in a truck.

Provisions carried in the truck included: Cereal, 300 pounds. brown sugar, 100 pounds; raisins, 100 pounds; prunes, 100 pounds; honey and salt. The hikers will be fed three times a day for the fifteen days scheduled for the hike.

There will be no meat with meals, but the day will start with fruit juices at 7.30 a.m. before beginning seven-and-one-half-hour jaunts. The announced purpose of the walk is to see how far and how steadily to walk to reduce.

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REINCARNATION IS TRUE!

"I Have Lived On Earth Many Times", Says Krishnamurti

Do We Return to Earth? are men and women fated to return to earth many times to work out new incarnations? Mr. Krishnamurti, whom the late Dr. Annie Besant proclaimed as a "World Teacher," gives his considered confession of faith in an interview with Arthur Lamsley, published in "Prediction."

Those who wish to understand my point of view, who have a desire to attain that which I have attained, can in no manner compromise with the unrealities, with the unessentials that surround us. Of what use is a vast horde of people who always compromise, a vast number who are uncertain, vague, frightened, doubtful? If there are some who have become a flame of truth, who are a danger to everything round them that is unessential, they and I will create a new understanding, a new delight, a new world.

In order to be happy need we have religion? In order to love, need we build temples? In order to fulfil the self, need we worship a personal god? You must give to the suffering world—not beliefs creeds, dogmas—but new understanding which comes from intelligent co-operation with Nature, through observation of all the events of daily life.

Goal Of Human Life

To-day, because the individual does not know his own purpose, he is in a state of uncertainty and chaos. Because the individual has not solved his own problem, the problem of the world has not been solved. The individual problem is the world problem. If an individual is unhappy, discontented, dissatisfied, then the world around him is in sorrow, discontentment, and ignorance. If the individual has not found his goal, the world will not find its goal. You cannot separate the individual from the world. The world and the individual are one. If the individual problem can be solved by understanding, so can the problem of the world be solved.

But you will never be able to do so by forcing people, whatever authority, whatever dread, whatever threats of damnation you may use. That age is past. This is an age of revolution and of turmoil. There is a desire to know everything for oneself.

What is it for which everyone in the world is struggling, groping, fighting, crying? It is to be sure of himself, to know for himself, to acquire that inward peace which cannot be disturbed either by the false or by the true. It is to this search that you must give your minds, your hearts, your whole concentration. The only manner in which you can find it is as I have found it, by setting aside all trivial things. You must also be free from fear; from the fear of salvation, because no one is going to save you except yourself. No erection of churches, creation of gods or images, no prayers, or worship, no ceremonies are going to give you that inward understanding and tranquillity. I am only concerned with this—to produce strong men in the world, men who are incorruptible, who have clear vision and will produce and create a generation with clear understanding.

Eventually a man must grow strong, he must be free of all gods, ancient gods and modern gods because he himself is potentially godlike. So why worship something external which has no value? It is curious that you always worship gods but never the man in the field, never yourself, never the labourers. Who is the god of your worship? Some far-away deity; while you do not know even how to be friendly to your neighbours!

An Authority Unto Yourself

Do not be negative, but go out into the world of life and be adventurous. Throughout the world to-day, authority, external authority especially, is being thrown away. The younger generation, if you watch it, is getting rid of the authority imposed by the elders who are supposed to know better. But there is still an authority to which man still clings in his heart, for his spiritual growth, an authority which he must equally get rid of before he can develop his intelligence to its highest point. You must become the only authority for yourself the architect of your own intelligence and hence of your own life, in the light of that which is eternal. It is a question of individual effort, of individual struggle, constant awareness, constant discipline.

We must be free from the authority and fear of life and death. In Life there is no life or death: it is one continual process, never ceasing, never changing. In life there cannot be at one moment birth and at another moment death. It is only the physical expression that changes. Through many lives I have had a great and changing variety of experiences. I have loved divinely, I have suffered nobly, I have smiled joyously; I became young and healthy, beautiful and passionate, free and joyous, gay with not a thought for the morrow, carefree and careless. Often I was born rich to sleep in the lap of luxury and to enjoy the full of flattery; the world and its gross and unappetising pleasures were ever open to me. No rival could I find in my extremes. The pleasures of bright Nineveh, or gay Babylon, of wondrous Egypt and sun-burnt India were ever at my call. Slaves, servants had I many, but never a master, not one.

Other Lives

Surfeited with the throbs of satisfaction of man, I incarnated as a woman to relish the delicate raptures of being loved. I then became a poor man, a beggar, wandering from house to house, denied and cursed at, dirty, tired, hungry, fatherless, motherless, with no woman who dared to touch me, pitiable, riddled with known and unknown diseases, with bleeding feet; with a dirty sackcloth on my shoulders which served me as robe for festal days, as a blanket when the cool night breezes blew; as a headgear when the blazing sun shone pitiless on my head; and with a worn staff in my hand I have wandered through the rich and inhospitable streets of many nations.

J. Krishnamurti.

Thus for many generations, among various nations, among strange people alone and unhappy, have I wandered miserable and loathed. Many and varied were my experiences, thoughts and emotions; innumerable passions, bestial and noble, fine sympathies and great loves; much high intelligence and low cunning have I known; through many ages and many centuries, through different nations and races, through every capacity, have I passed and gained the knowledge that the world can give to one who seeks and suffers.

In Revolt

In the present life of mine, ever since I was a boy I have been as most young people are, or should be, in revolt. Nothing satisfied me. I listened, I observed, I wanted something beyond mere phrases, mere words. I wanted to discover and to establish for myself my goal. I did not want to rely on anyone. When I went to Europe for the first time I lived among people who were wealthy and well-educated, who held positions of social authority; but whatever their dignities or distinctions, they could not satisfy me. I was in revolt also against Theosophists with all their jargon, their theories, their meetings, their explanations of life. I went to fewer and fewer meetings, I saw less and less of the people who merely repeated the ideas of Theosophy. I wanted to find out for myself.

I walked about the streets watching the faces of the people. I went to theatres; I saw how people amused themselves, trying to forget their unhappiness, thinking that they were solving their problems by drugging their hearts and minds with superficial excitement.

I saw people with political, social or religious power—and yet they did not have the one essential thing in their lives, which is happiness.

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WORLD GROWS MORE POETIC

Not Only Laurelled Bards But Even Statesmen And Soulless Corporations Burst Into Song!

Poetry—or verse, if you prefer—is having a phenomenal run these days. The gentle brook of genuine poetry that flows steadily in all seasons is suddenly swollen out of its banks by a flood of rhyme from sources heretofore arid, and the crest of the flood seems still a long way upstream.

With statesmen, politicians, businessmen and corporations breaking into song, the thing is getting serious enough to compel attention. Consider some of its manifestations, (writes Mr. L. H. Robins in the "New York Times Magazine.")

Representative of John Steven McGroarty of California sings of "The Lady Eleanor" and is nominated, in a joint Congressional resolution, for the post of Honorary National Poet Laureate. At the same time Robert Frost, who is purely a songster, is beset by reporters as he migrates New Englandward through Washington and earnestly asked for his views on the political situation.

Some one in Texas who used to live in Massachusetts is abruptly impelled, for some mystical reason, to inform the world that John Greenleaf Whittier, though a poet, kept better time than the Amesbury town clock.

The Guggenheim Foundation takes no fewer than five poets under its wing.

A girl of 12 publishes a poetry book. A girl of 6 writes three poems a day.

A committee offers actual money for a poem on the fiftieth anniversary of the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty.

Free Poetry Clinics

The General Federation of Women's Clubs makes plans to set up free poetry clinics in all the States and receives hundreds of inquiries about the first, at Washington.

And that is only the beginning of the tale. The Berlin Elevated smites its lyre and warbles:

"Close the door when the weather's cold.
You'll win the thanks of young and old."

For an encore it renders this ditty:

"Passenger with cold or wheeze,
Please don't ever cough or sneeze.
In other's physiognomies."

The news of this gentle streak in the iron of Nordic Nazidom is immediately cabled to America, but has to be content with appearing on an inside page, leaving room on the front page for a ballad from Secretary Ickes, who is having a gentle streak of his own.

Everywhere poetry. The billboards carol:

"A quarter a day
Buys a Zip-de-ay."

The ads in the subway grow rhythmic and rollicking. One on this order brings smiles to wan faces:

"Gooper's Gloves, they fit your fin
Like they were your natural skin."

In church circles "The Motorist's Prayer" in verse is distributed, and mighty good verse it is. It opens with:

"Grant me a steady hand and watchful eye,
That no man shall be hurt when I pass by."

In unaccustomed neighbourhoods the muse is active. Before the Hall of Records this stanza is displayed, hand-painted in heroic letters and attributed to Borough President Samuel Levy:

"When the light turns red,
Don't rush ahead,
But stand serene
Till the light turns green."

Likewise emblazoned large for all to see, and ascribed to the same author, are these lines:

"There was a driver who oftimes said,
"I've beaten the lights, I'm way ahead."
He drove that way just once too often,
And now his bones rest in a coffin."

Encouraged by the success of those effusions, Mr. Levy's office prepares to hand other safety poems on lamp-posts throughout Manhattan. The briefest reads:

"Watch your step,
Obey the rules.
Autos often
Wipe out fools."

The sweet contagion spreads to WPA headquarters, where there has been talk of purging the relief rolls. A throng pickets the office of Victor F. Ridder, administrator, and chants, to the tune of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic":

"Here's our answer, Mr. Ridder,
You had better reconsider.
Stop the lay-offs, Mr. Ridder,
Or we'll get Rid er you."

And Mr. Ridder retorts in right strong iambic, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne":

"When I send out dismissal slips,
It nothing means to you,
For you are not our workers here,
You just parade and boo."

A Mobilization Call

The flow of Pierian spring water has become a veritable freshet in Rector Street, where Richard S. Reynolds, head of a construction corporation, recently sounded a mobilization call to the poets of the nation. "Let them sing more," he said, "of the love of home. They will thus help to stimulate a building boom and create employment."

Modestly he tried his hand at "fabricating," as he says, an illustration of what he meant:

"Build me a home,
I am lonely—
Lonely for a chimney and cat.
I've been about and I've found out
Life's too big for a flat."

Then he summoned two practicing poets, one of them a Pulitzer Prize winner, to finish the poem, which they did, as follows:—

"Build me a home; I am hungry
For the bark of a dog in the lane,
For the sight of a light in the window at night
And the song of a roof in the rain.
Build me a home in a garden
With my window flush with the lawn,
Where life overflows on the heart of a rose,
Where birds may wake me at dawn"

Since those exemplary lines first appeared in print the Rector Street mail has been so full of home poetry as to justify the prediction made by a research engineer to Mr. Reynolds that, "In bringing Calliope to the service of the home-building industry you have started something which may be difficult to stop."

Mr. Reynolds doesn't want to stop it. He may even offer a prize of dol. 1,000 to keep it going until a poem is written that will set the country to building homes, as George M. Cohan's song, "Over There", once set it to fighting.

Magic Power Of The Jingle

President Levy believes there is nothing better than a good jingle to win attention and stick in memory. Mr. Reynolds goes further.

"There is no stronger force in life," he says, "than the power of eloquent words. We have been listening these many years to the words of money-making, and that accounts in part for our present troubles. What the country needs is the spiritual lift that comes from listening to the words of poets and artists. These are our true leaders to show us the way to happiness, if we only knew it."

"Some day," he adds, "the modern machine will release from the treadmill the talents of all who are talented; the fine arts will be recognized as useful and essential, and those who faithfully serve mankind through them will at last be gratefully and adequately compensated."

Imagine hearing such words in the big-business district of lower Manhattan in, say, 1929! Surely it indicates that something extraordinary is happening to us.

Every day the poetry wave washes up something wonderful and cheerful. One thing at least can be said in its favour. Its spontaneous, democratic product doesn't call itself "pure poetry" and "eschew or renounce the old themes as shopworn," as Willa Cather says the affected poetry of the recent past did.

It doesn't "confine itself to regarding the gray of a wet oyster shell against the sand of a wet beach through a drizzle of rain." Nor does it skip beats and trip over its clumsy feet just to be original and different.

Rather, it sings about oil burners and headache remedies, button-up cottages and the advantages of not jay-walking; it wants to be helpful and to make people happier. And it obeys the good old rules of honest versification.

No one knows how far the inundation will go or what it will do next; but no one who watches its rise would be astonished if the Republican platform at Cleveland should run to lyrics, thus:

"Taxes and debt,
Taxes and debt,
Vote for the Democrats
Look what you get!"

Or again:

"Poor little pigs,
Put on the spot!
Gone they are
But not forgot!"

It may even come about, one of these days, that a certain eminent court will have a theme song:

(Bassos and tenors)
"We six
Say nix.
This Act
Is cracked.
(Baritones)
We three
Disagree.
We say
It's O. K."

Some Reasons

Whatever the future may hold in store, the pleasant fact is apparent in all directions that the world at large and America in particular are tuning up. Explanations of this resurgence of song are for anybody to make.

It may be an effect of the late epidemic of crooning. One can fancy a million frankly unmelodious radio listeners saying to themselves. "If that is called singing, we guess we can sing too," and lifting up their voices accordingly.

Again, the world has had to pass by a fearsome economic graveyard in a long depression dark, and all this sudden new ululation may be a natural reaction from that spooky experience. Or it may be only the sailorlike effort of becalmed humanity to whistle up a breeze. You can figure it any number of ways.

Most philosophers construe the American phrase of it more broadly. Mr. Average American, they say, is a born optimist who laughs at discouragement. After any amount of shock he still remains the master of his fate, the captain of his soul. He can't stand it to let his confidence be shaken any longer. He begins to feel like another fellow—in fact, like a couple of other fellows, one of whom, his alter ego, is essentially a poet.

He can see daylight ahead. Look at the trade indices, the automobile sales, the car loadings, the Summer travel estimates. Behind the clouds the sun is still doing business. The tide has turned, the ebb done, the flood setting in, and hope springs eternal in the human breast. Touched by the new spirit pervading the land, he and his fellow-countrymen are singing ahead out of the red.

They are tired of going in reverse. They are going into verse.

NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE!
Do you know the secret of success
This dismal question-mark must go out of your way before you can fulfil your fondest ambitions ..before you can reap success commensurate with your powers. The seeds of success are within you, but they need to be nourished. Write today for my free booklet of inspiration. "MASTER POWER".
Habibullah Saheb
PALLI HILL, BANDRA, BOMBAY.

THOSE OLD SELF-SATISFIED MEN

We Have No Heart To Contradict Them

(By RUSTOM VAKEEL)

Self-satisfied men are not few in this world, ourselves being included therein. You find them on the benches on Churchgate Street, Reclamation, Public Libraries, in teachers' rooms, in all the corners of the earth, specially in places where superannuated men meet to discuss the events of the day in soft easy chairs, or in pubs in smoky atmosphere, or on scandal-point where the sun goes down in all his glory, and the rocks are cool or warm. Of course, it is not only the vice of old age, where stratification has a quality of pathos, when the hair has grown grey, and wrinkles and furrowed foreheads give to opinions a mellowed air. You have no heart to contradict these prejudices. The collar has gone loose, the evenings are also dying, the great beautiful day which held so much light, sorrow, happiness is slipping away. Old men in loose collars, and old men with your beautiful white hair, enjoy your sweet self-satisfactions, we have no heart to contradict you!

You speak from Pisgah and Galilee, you lay down the law, you know the secrets of cabinets, you know what is worth knowing, your information is encyclopaedic, you are full of wise saws and ancient instances repeated a thousand times, your old watch chain, your watch, above all your gold ring which holds memories of a thousand loves and kisses, give a quality to your prejudices, which you hold so dear. From early days before we were born with that dear gold ring, and your watch-chain and your old black-wood cupboard, and old pile of letters, well-bound, and red agate buttons in small boxes, your old "badans" which have come down with you through the decades, with your opinions—opinions now heard with a ring of self-satisfaction and finality on many a stray-bench in Bombay, or from easy-chairs which have known how to make their masters comfortable—your snuff-box, your red-handkerchief disarm adolescent vanity to contradict, and laugh at opinions pronounced with the self-satisfied tone.

A Lost Grace

Of course, your experience tells, we in the thirties and forties like to hear you. There is thought on your forehead: your opinions, though they have lost the fire of youth, have a ring of sadness in them, as if you know that all is not well with the world. Your ancient prayers, sacred helpful words uttered with joy and sorrow for the last ten thousand mornings, words mixed up with sacred fires in Fire Temples where the bus-stops, in Fire-Temples where the fires burn in the night when this great city, like other great cities is sleeping along, and the cool wind which comes over the sea, the sea of your prayers, prayers by the Back-Bay, now no more, comes into your room.

If you believe and stand by sacred words, which modern philology says you mispronounce and mishandle and do not understand, we who stand on a dead world, reading about masked men and poison gas, and day-light robberies, and Might stalking over the world like a giant Octopus, what right have we, much more self-satisfied than you, to ride rough shod over your delicate self-satisfactions, which do no harm? It is said that the modern youth often treat you like children. You are so helpless, you feel as if this last decade or two has gone over you like a steam roller. You find yourself in a world which you hardly understand, with no time for those sweet graces of life, which soothed the odd corners, made life bearable. Old-world courtesy is not a phrase, it is a chapter, a valuable chapter in man's history. It may be that there is more grace in life to-day than there ever was, more cleanliness, more education, more humanity, but in the process of distribution, it has thinned down, and you have to look at it through a "microscope of hextra power," for the lack of which Mr. Samuel Weller was not able to see through the deal door Mrs. Bardell in the arms of Mr. Pickwick.

Youth's Broken Idols

It is funny that people are getting less considerate because they tread on your corn in crowded trains and pavements and pass by as if nothing has happened, in a world approaching more and more towards socialist ideals, where the State has to be an omnipotent gentleman. They keep the fans going even after their exit from rooms and compartments, they put dirty shoes on your seats, they don't get up for ladies, they cross you with a calm imperturbability and self-satisfaction which ruffles your temper, which we in the forties appreciate. Our wings are clipped, the wine of youth tastes raw, it seems it's drunk when it looks crudely in your face and laughs as if you were a grey-haired child, with a few eccentricities and few old books. Youth has broken the idols, we have put the ekon in the cupboard. But you still worship her openly or other gods, you still believe in them, while universes are opening out to new telescopes, where light-years are like furlongs, the space of light like a fast bullock cart rattling over indented and furrowed village lanes, while mist laid lightly on Ramu's fields and mangoes hung silently in hot summer days and you went jostling along, not singing a song like your grandson, nor whistling like your grand-daughter, but praying from the same old prayer-book with the brass-clasp, that you have in the corner of your cup-board.

We Lack Tolerance

Behind your back, and sometimes to your face, these young people hint that you are self-satisfied. You are . Your habits are as fixed as the laws of Medes and Persians, as the Greeks said. Of course, we do not believe the Greeks. You have a time for morning-tea which cannot be trifled with, you must have your small blue-pencil when you read your newspaper; Your hot water must be of a particular temperature; your bath-room must be unoccupied at a certain hour; you sing "bervi" while buttoning your "badan" with "akiki" buttons from Cambay, "badans" with white starched cuff. If the right thing is not in the right place you are angry. Sometimes you seem to hang over the whole place, fill up the nook and corner of your whole house, and seem to domineer over the minutest movement of your grand-daughter, the modern girl who treats you like a child. But as the day seems to grow you relax, your self-satisfactions, your eccentricities, loose their edge. There is more noise in the other rooms, and you are alone in your house. We who are following you feel the same way, there is more noise in the other rooms, which we often leave for more quiet places, because our vanity is progressively colliding—or is it because we are all too, too satisfied with ourselves, too unsocial for charitable outlook and tolerance, that we go the lonely path to get a quaint pleasure out of loneliness?

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"MAGIC STONES" TO PRODUCE CHILDREN

Doctor Tells Of Childless Couples Asking For Pebbles From Birthplace Of Dionne Quints

Hopeful couples looking for the secret of the Dionne quintuplets still write from as far off as England for the "magic stones" of Callander in the expectation they will bring their childless marriages to fruition, says the Toronto correspondent of the "Associated Press" of America.

The 'magic stones' are ordinary pebbles from the Northern Ontario district where the quints were born. But, Dr. A. R. Dafoe told the Ontario Public Health Officers' Association they are in extraordinary demand.

Even Jean Hersholt, who starred in the movie, 'The Country Doctor", took home a big box full for his Hollywood friends, the stubby little physician to the quints related. From Hollywood, there has been no report on their efficacy yet, but others have found their faith in the stones was not misplaced.

"Some of them childless for as long as 14 years, have come back to show me their new babies. And I get letters now even from England asking me to please send them those magic stones", the doctor said.

Usually the applicants set a dollar 1 price on the stones. He sends it back. 'But I'm thinking now of saving it up', he chuckled. 'It would come to quite a fund.'

For the public health officers, at their annual meeting, Dr. Dafoe recounted the life of the quints up to date, 14 days from their second birthday. Mostly, he told of it as a problem for the physician, though he spoke in the unscientific language of the country physician. In fact, he told the doctors in a couple of asides that he couldn't understand most of the informative bulletins the medical authorities put out anyway.

But it seems he's getting enough amateur help to let him just about do away with the official stuff.

Since ushering the quints into the world, he said, he was getting an "advanced correspondence course" in medicine, pediatrics, astrology and a lot of other big words. Everybody is writing or telegraphing to tell him how Marie, Yvonne, Annette, Cecile and Emilie should be brought up.

One man sent blueprints of a gadget, "like a horse's harness", to keep the girls from drowning in their baths. Another—a Chicago veterinarian—advised him to get hold of a good Yorkshire sow if he couldn't get enough human milk in the early days. Others kicked when he fed them rum to keep them alive, said he was going to turn them into drunkards.

But they all meant well, the doctor emphasized. Just like the fellow who wanted him to give a series of lectures on birth control.

"Of course" Dr. Dafoe explained, 'I couldn't very well do that now, could I?'

Then there were the poets who grew lyrical over the miracle of the quintuplet birth. 'I think all the poets in the country wrote,' he said. 'It's a awful stuff!'

The unpoetical diaper also was discussed. One helpful tried to get the doctor interested in a patented diaper. 'But after all', the country physician said, 'a diaper is only a diaper'. So the old-fashioned didies stayed.

In more serious vein, Dr. Dafoe said, the quints now were 'almost normal'. 'I don't think', he declared, 'they'll be completely normal until they're three or four years old.'

He detailed their early life, illustrating with charts and diagrams as he told how they were fed and cared for. Their life expectancy now, he asserted, was "somewhat better" than when they were born, but they still had to be guarded carefully.

Perhaps the greatest lesson to be learned from the birth of the quints, he said, was that of placing confidence in the family physician. "It has shown the world", he declared, "what any country doctor can do if he is left alone."

Books & Their Writers

THE INDIAN VILLAGE

"THE INDIAN VILLAGE." (A ten year plan) by K. S. Venkatramani, Svetaranya Ashram, Mylapore, Madras. price As. 8.

This is a small-sized booklet of 59 pages which could well have been priced lower. It is a revised and enlarged edition of a booklet published first in February 1932. The booklet consists of four chapters, the first is a sketch, albeit somewhat idealistic of the Indian village. The second deals with the "Indian National Temperament." The third contains an outline of a "Swaraj Constitution for India" while in the fourth is unfolded the author's programme of reconstruction in the shape of a Ten Year Plan. The author acknowledges the debt that the country owes to Mahatma Gandhi's dynamic personality for making rural reconstruction a live issue. There is no mention, however, of the working of the Harijan Sewak Sangha, the A.I.S.A. or the A.I.V.I.A. bodies which have all contributed materially towards the revival of interest in rural welfare activities. One of the author's main recommendation is the immediate appointment of an All-India Royal Commission on Rural Reconstruction to make a complete survey of rural conditions and needs and formulating the general principles and plan of work to be pursued by similar commissions in the provinces and in local areas The minimum programme comprises fifteen items, the most important of which is "a profound modification of the system of land tenure." A special appeal is addressed to the new Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, to lay the true foundations of peace and prosperity. Unless radical changes are, however, brought about in the economic structure of our social order it is futile to talk in terms of the emancipation of the millions now living in bondage and suffering and it is unjustified optimism to expect the Viceroy and his Government to contemplate any such radical changes.

V. L. M.

"CONQUEST OF BREAD"

"BHUKHMARA NO UPAY" by Shankardutt P. Shastri, published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, Price Rs. 2.

When Peter Kropotkin was living in exile in England he was editing a newspaper in the interests of liberty and was contributing articles to it, which were collected and published in book form with the title of "Conquest of Bread". The present book is a translation of that book. In a short introduction Mr. J. C. Kumarappa has explained the bearings of the problem which is common to India and other agricultural countries.

K.

INDIAN REVIEW, MADRAS

Besides the usual departments containing well-selected matter from Indian and foreign journals, the May number contains some interesting articles. Prof. Sharma contributes a searching analysis of the Indian Railway Budget for the current year. Mr. M. N. Nair gives an unbiased description of the conditions of Indian Labour in Malaya. Dr. M. S. Natarajan sheds new light on the problem of protection of Indian Insurance. Sir P. S. Aiyar contributes a critique of the Lucknow Congress from the Moderates' standpoint.

RIDDLE OF THE GITA

Its Date And Central Theme

SRIMAD BHAGAVAD GITA RAHASYA, or Karma-Yoga-Sastra, by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Translated by Bhalchandra Sitaram Sukthankar, M.A., LL.B., Vol. II, pp. 621 to 1210 and xviii+123. Published by R. B. Tilak at Lokamanya Tilak Mandir, 568, Narayan Peth, Poona City. Price Rs. 4.

With the publication of this second volume of the English translation of the "Gita Rahasya" the late Lokamanya Tilak's monumental work becomes available in its entirety to the English-knowing world for the first time. The initial volume of the translation, which was published in August of last year, was concerned with the inner, that is to say, textual examination of the contents of the Gita with a view to the elucidation of its central theme, about which controversies have raged among commentators for the last 1,500 years. After a masterly analysis of the contents of the work the Lokamanya conclusively showed that "Karma Yoga" or desireless energism is the fundamental doctrine preached by Shri Krishna in the Gita—and not either renunciation (Sannyasa-Yoga) or devotion (Bhakti-Yoga), as maintained by the traditional schools of commentators led by Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya and Madhavacharya. Mr. Tilak buttressed this conclusion with the additional unchallengeable evidence furnished by an external, i.e., historical examination of the Gita. The present part of the work is taken up mainly with this latter task, and with the translation and a running commentary on the text of the Gita, chapter by chapter.

Probable Date

Mr. Tilak first investigates the position which the Gita occupies in the Mahabharata and tries to establish the probable date of its composition. This task is not an easy one, since it is still an open question whether the present text as well as form of the Gita can be regarded to be the original ones. Mr. Tilak's conclusions may be briefly stated here. He holds that Shri Krishna promulgated the Bhagavata religion, embodying the cult of Desireless Energism, at some period at least 1,400 years before Christ, and that the Gita in its original form, containing an authoritative exposition of this cult, must have been composed about 900 B.C., that is to say at least 300 years before Buddha. It is also Mr. Tilak's view that both in its form and in its text the original Gita has undergone little, if any, change, and that the authors of the original Gita and the original Mahabharata were one and the same person. Mr. Tilak deals at length with the origins of the "Energistic" cult preached in the Gita and shows conclusively that it had its roots wholly in the indigenous soil of Vedic culture and that it did not spring, as suggested by some Western scholars, under the stimulus of either Christian or Buddhist doctrines. He marshals evidence to show that, on the other hand, it was the energistic religion of the Gita which profoundly affected the original renunciatory doctrines of Buddhism and led to the rise of the Mahayana cult. As for the similarities in the doctrines of the Gita and the New Testament, Mr. Tilak attributes the same to the influence exercised by the renunciatory doctrines of Buddhism on the Esi or Essin sect of Jews, to which Jesus Christ appears to have belonged

Rise Of Bhagavata Religion

The most interesting chapter of the present volume is that which deals with the rise of the Bhagavata religion and the function which the Gita fulfils in it. That the Gita is not a hotch-potch of diverse and mutually antagonistic doctrines, but embodies an entirely new, comprehensive and consistent philosophy of life will be apparent to all save those who are content to take but a surface-view of the doctrines enunciated in its eighteen chapters. In fact, the Gita on a searching exami-

(Continued on page 16)

Islam's Achievements In Spain

MARSIA-E-UNDULUS. Part I. By Hafiz Naimi, Pilibhit, U. P. Pp. 16 256. 5 1/2" x 4 1/2". Re. 1.

The book, as its name implies, is an elegy on Islam in Spain, otherwise known as Andulusia, but it is in fact more than that. It deals with the message of Islam and the conquests of the early adherents of Islam, particularly the conquest of Spain by Tariq. It also describes what early Musalmans did for Spain and indirectly for the whole of Europe, at a time when Christendom was steeped in ignorance and superstition. It also describes how the Moors were ultimately expelled from Spain, the very country which had been turned into a garden by them, and "inter alia" treats of the causes which were responsible for their downfall. The book, which is in verse, is very inspiring and instead of producing feelings of pessimism rouses the present-day Musalmans to action. The Musalmans require such inspiring works for their awakening and the author is to be congratulated on achieving a great success. But the metre used by the poet, as has been very aptly pointed by Maulana Saiyad Sulaiman Nadvi, in the course of a letter, is not appropriate for such a theme, and it is a matter for gratification that the young and enthusiastic poet has consented to change it in the forthcoming parts of his versified history.

Haji Nabi Ahmad Barelvi and Maulavi Muhamad Khalil-ur-Rahman both contribute thoughtful introductions which are worthy of a careful perusal.

Looking to the handicaps under which the poet has laboured, it will be no exaggeration to say that his versified history of Islam will make a name like the Shahnama e-Islam composed by Hafiz of Jullunder.

SHABNAM.

HISTORY OF JUDAISM

DASTAN-E-ZAWAL. By Amir Ahmad Alavi. Can be had from the Hon. Librarian, Amir Mahal Library, Nasir Bagh, Kakori, District Lucknow, U. P. Demy 8 vo. Pp. 236. Rs. 1-8-0.

It is a pity that although Islam and Judaism are sister religions, the followers of the former know very little about the latter religion. Islam is, in a way, an evolved edition of Judaism (and Christianity) and as such the Musalmans are in duty bound to acquaint themselves with it is as well as with the history of the great Jewish nation which, like the history of the Musalmans, has seen very many ups and downs in its onward march. The Jews are even to-day a down-trodden nation, hated by all and persecuted by some, and the book under review tells us why they have been reduced to such a miserable position. The history of the Jews is thus an eye-opener to the Musalmans who likewise have unfortunately fallen on evil days and like the Jews are still fighting over unessentials among themselves.

It will indeed be to their advantage if they take a lesson from the mistakes and blunders of other nations, specially the Jews, once the "chosen people of God."

The book in fact deals with one aspect of the history of the Jews, viz., their downfall and it is only incidentally that their rise has also been described in brief. This aspect is of greater interest to the Musalmans because of the part which is being played by the Jewry to foist the scum of their society on the Arabs of Palestine, who formed three-fourths of the total population before the Balfour Declaration was put into practice.

The history has been throughout written in a fascinating and charming style. At the end of the book useful information about the customs and culture of the Jews has been added for the benefit of the readers.

SHABNAM.

CHILDREN'S EPIC

"THE STORY OF RAMA AND SITA" by Stella Mead. (Oxford University Press, Bombay) Re. 1.

Since Valmiki wrote his famous epic some hundreds of years ago, it has been abridged, adapted and even altered (according to individual fancies) times without number. Innumerable are the editions extant in the various vernaculars of India. It has also been translated in many European languages, and in English there are already many books dealing with the tale of Rama and Sita. So everlasting is its appeal, however, that new authors are yet being attracted towards a theme, which has influenced countless generation of Indians.

The aim of the author of this book is to write exclusively for the enlightenment of children and in this she is entirely successful. Though she has considerably simplified the story, and ignored many details, she has faithfully portrayed the main story of Rama's sacrifice and Sita's love. The language, though suitable for children is never slipshod. The narrative goes along at a quick pace and the whole story is told in less than two hundred pages.

There are a number of illustrations by Stewart Hardy, which add to the interest of the book, which can also be had in two parts priced it 8 as each.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Future Of Indian Films—Value As Nation-Building Instrument—Picture Society's Policy—Raw Film Manufacturers, Government And Indian Film Producers—Not Permitted To "Interfere"—Business Is Business—Teas And Tourists, Tariffs And Taxes—International Film Exhibition—Our Kind Legislators—Picture Society Ready—With Government—For "Rural Uplift'—"Technical Editors", Presidents And "Steady Efforts" Imperceptible.

The future of Indian films will not depend on kind intentions. Nor will it depend on the ignorance which with characteristic indifference to logic certifies them as of "international" standards of production and appeal and at the same time claims for them considerate attention as products of an "infant" industry. I do not know how these "international" standards have been perceived and compared. For, the simple truth and fact remain that no Indian film has been either made or exhibited to meet "international" standards much less to stand or pass them. Such an unorganised trade as that of the Indian film industry has not created for itself a position of national importance. Its value as a nation-building instrument has not yet reached the stage of even academic interest.

"National" Vagaries

The most amazing statements about Indian films, about their present conditions, their future prospects, about educational pictures, and about films for rural uplift are made by people whom we would otherwise recognise as Congressmen or as men with nationalist inclinations and outlook, not alone by Government or semi-Government publicists. These vagaries will continue to flourish unchecked so long as Indian film interests remain unorganised. There is no future for Indian films until every interest associated with them is organised, organised with clear-cut policies and definite objectives. One of the outstanding examples of the ease and prominence with which Indian credulity and indifference permit film affairs of national importance to be trifled with and occasionally, exploited is furnished by the activities of the Motion Picture Society of India.

The Society's Ways

When this will be in print the Society's annual general meeting will, perhaps, have passed reports and elected office-bearers for the ensuing year. But the election of office-bearers, the chief function of the meeting will not, as it has not hitherto, affect the actual working of the Society. No office-bearer, not excluding its absentee presidents or the decorative names on its executive committee had reviewed dispassionately the ideas and objectives that have guided the Society. But the current number of the journal is illuminating enough to indicate exactly where the Society is proceeding, what is its outlook and objectives.

Raw Film Manufacturers

The Motion Picture Society has explained in its journal the Society's relations with the raw film manufacturers, with the Indian film producers and with the Government of India. There can be no mistake about its relations with the manufacturers and importers of raw films. This is the language and tone with which it discusses them:—"If the manufacturers 'collectively refuse to change prices, either we should pay if we want to get the raw products or stop producing films.' The Society, we are told, 'cannot and will not be allowed to interfere with them'. The journal begins and ends with raw film tariffs. Its editorial notes open the question. Its second article, presumably, a plea for neutrality from the 'side of the firms' of raw film manufacturers and for its 'all round' interest in the film industry is merely one long-winded essay on the importance of the raw-film manufacturers and their kind attention to the Indian film industry coupled with the veiled tone of threat to their customers.

"Film Group" Echoes

Another article on raw film manufacturers is followed by an account "from our correspondent" about the "Film Group" in the Central Legislature. And, the Society's correspondent makes it quite clear how the "Group" is coached to carry out the Society's mandate. Sir H. P. Mody cannot speak about the industry without reference, of course, to the "imports for its basic raw material." Rao Bahadur Rajah, Secretary of the Film Group, attending tea and the inexplicable demonstration of the "Dharmatma" quite irrelevently ends his speech with the inevitable moral about "the import duty on the raw films and on the machinery and apparatus required by studios."

"Remarkable Feature"

The "remarkable feature of the audience" was the presence of the "large number of Europeans," who, the benighted Indians are informed, "as a rule, it may be stated, are not generally fond of Indian films." But when the Rao Bahadur Rajah elaborated on the great film they saw that evening, I suppose "the large number of Europeans" condescended to nod approvingly for the benefit of the children assembled. Finally, in its representation to the Government the reduction of duty on raw films is described as one of the "main grievances" of the Indian film industry. The journal is thus faithful. It is not an isolated incident in the career of the Society. The Society has all along built up its objectives on the teas, tariffs and taxes that have distinguished it.

"Coincide" And "Collaborate"

That is not all. We are told distinctly that the "all round" development of Indian film industry would mean to the raw film manufacturers abroad "great" interest in Indian film industry "so long as India has not and cannot have her own raw film factory or factories."

The journal goes further. The interests of the Indian film industry and those of raw film manufacturers "coincide." What are precisely those interests outside the bargaining interests common to the buyer and the seller of the imported commodities? And, since the journal has itself very obligingly pointed out that the sellers claim to enjoy the upper hand their interests surely do not "coincide."

The Society "cannot and will not be allowed to interfere" with the prices of the raw films dictated to their customers by the raw film manufacturers, it is foolish to suggest that they "collaborate" within the Society. There is and can be no common interests between the Indian film industry and the raw film manufacturers outside the common interests of buyers and sellers—a strictly business relationship.

Indian Film Producers Patronised

The Motion Picture Society of India should have, if it is as detached as it claims to have been, refrained from the elaborate special pleading about the "great" interest of the suppliers of raw films.

Its relations with Indian film producers do not go much further than occasional strong language about the Censor and the display of "Dharmatma." The manner in which it muddled the exhibition last time of Indian films at the Vienna international show was vividly indicated by the subsequent comments in Indian journals. This time it has not improved the situation. I do not know whether the communication about the forthcoming Venice international exhibition of films has been addressed or circularised to the producers. But it is not yet officially sent by the Society for publication in the daily newspapers. As it is, the information about the intending exhibitors and entries must reach the Venice Director by the end of this month.

Vitally Important.

The Society which is so prompt in issuing press communiques about teas, taxes, tariffs and tourists seems to be quite apathetically slow in communicating information of importance to Indian film producers. In the circumstances, the little sermon the Society has chosen to preach about punctuality and "acme productions" is likely to lose its point if it is not altogether wasted. The Indian firm-producers would, moreover, like to know who are exactly the persons competent in the Society to pronounce the verdict on their "best" and "acme" work? The Society will, I hope, "consider" the necessity of issuing a Press communique on the subject.

Its Attachment To Officials.

Finally the Society's conception of its position with the Government of India as compared with the position it would occupy with the people in India is little short of alarming. The Government's support to the Society's recommendation about import tariff on exposed films is with touching gusto accepted by the Society as "an incontrovertible proof" of its independence. This needs no comment. If the Indian film-producers and the suppliers of raw films find the Society a convenience for their bargains no one need complain. On the contrary, the Society would be, within its restricted scope, a very useful business organisation.

No National Attention Without National Work.

But that is no reason why the Society should claim national attention and support. There is, moreover, another very vital reason why the true position occupied by the Society must be unambiguously examined and indicated. Its attachment to Government officials has already been marked in the "incontrovertible proof" of its independence, which only further exemplifies its craving for teas and receptions to them. Its offer of co-operation with Government "in the production" of films for "rural uplift" is thus a positive warning of the national danger involved in the uncontrolled activities of the Society. The Society until very recently sneered at the idea of the production in India of educational films. It is even now quite excitedly busy boosting imported film "education" with the help of the benevolent "educationists" and with diligence worthy of a better cause compiles statistics of the go-ahead schoolmasters and students, who benefit by the propaganda. Now that the Government have assigned some money for educational propaganda, it does not naturally wish to be left in the lurch. The Society is willing and prepared and "glad to co-operate with the Government of India, if it is asked to help in the production of such films."

What Are They?

In its representation to the Government of India, the Society registers the lofty claim that it is "steadily making efforts to secure the production of better class films in this country." What exactly are those "efforts"? Perhaps, they are far too steady to be perceptible to the public.

Where Are they?

Lastly, what were its "Technical Editors" doing at the time Mr. Paul Perry of the Franklin-Granville Expedition was discussing the Perry Colour Process with the "Cine-Technicians of the Motion Picture Society?" They could easily have prevented the patting on the back conducted with mutual ardour by Mr. Paul Perry and Syt. K. S. Hirlekar. Incidentally, they could have increased the technical store of information for the "Cine-technicians of the Motion Picture Society." Or, are they like the Presidents and the committees of the Society only its decorative feature?

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Apparel Oft...

The apparel, it is said, oft proclaims the man. Whether this remark is as true to-day, as it was when Shakespeare wrote it is, however, a moot point. These are the days of unconventionality in dress and manners, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to "place" a man merely from his apparel or even appearance. To-day, a porter may flaunt himself as a prince, and none cares a rap. In the rigid social stratification of olden times, such sartorial liberty was unheard-of. Every class of society had its own distinctive garb, and it may have been comparatively easy then to size up a man by his clothing. It ought to be noted, however, that the Bard of Avon was shrewd enough to exclude Eve from his observation. The apparel may proclaim the man, but never the woman,—not even then, ergo, not now!

* * * *

Sartorial Die-Hards

England, however, is an extremely conservative country, in sartorial as in other matters. The tyranny of the clothes convention yet continues there, and while a Briton may have his fling while on the Lido, on social occasions he is extremely meticulous about his proper "dress clothes." Readers of Somerset Maugham will remember his famous character, who though living all alone in the hinterland of Malaya for twenty years running, not for a night neglected to put on the correct dining kit! He, indeed, held it to be one of the cardinal British virtues —to dress for dinner, even if one might be in the heart of a jungle, with a monkey as the nearest approach to human company. "Neglecting to put on your dinner suit is the first sign of your softening, m'lad, it will never do!"—that he is how he fortified himself for his boiled shirt-front every night. Dress traditions do really die hard!

* * * *

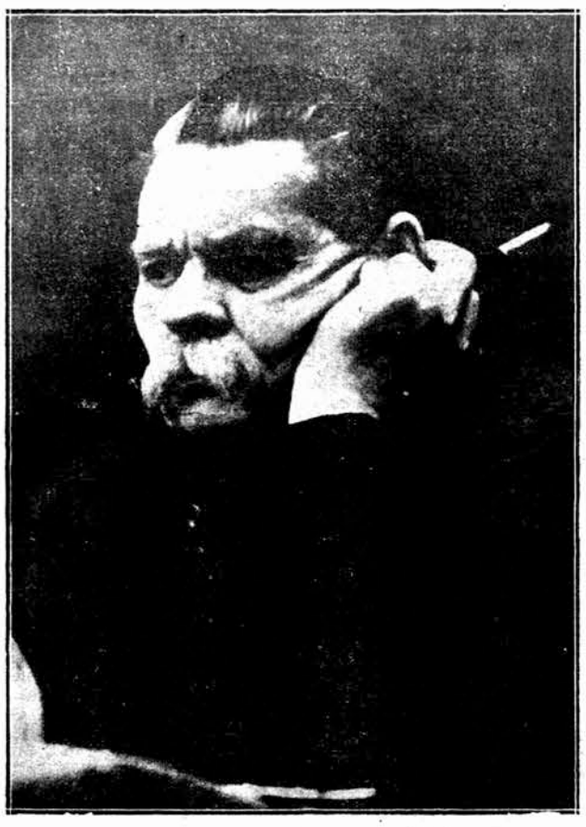
Whole-Hogger

An attack on the dress clothes was, however, lately delivered from a most unexpected quarter. Oxford is notoriously changing its moorings. From being the home of lost causes, it is trying to be the harbinger of new hopes! The resolutions that are being passed by the Union, must be verily making its departed alumnie turn in their graves, apart from the effect they are having on those old members who are yet in the land of the living. The President of the Union, is, however, a whole-hogger. He is not content merely to pass radical or revolutionary resolutions. Not only their matter, but their manner also matters to him. He is, it must be confessed, keenly clothes-concious. He seems to be a devout believer in the old Shakespearean tag, with which I started to-day's Comments. With a thorough-going fervour typical of adolescence, he lately declared: "It was impossible to speak of unemployment and distressed areas while wearing what, rightly or wrongly, had come to be associated with the wealthy classes!"

* * * *

Sack-Cloth And Ashes

Now let this remark sink up to you: soak yourself with it. It is an observation which might have instinctively appealed to the French revolutionaries, to Robespierre, and to Danton. And also to Budha, and to St. Francis of Assisi. That is the secret again, of Mahatmaji's semi-nudity. You cannot go to the unemployed and expect to make friends with them, in that Savile Row Suit,—nor in that silk "sherwani". You must divest yourself of those trappings, before your sympathy can ring true and before your words can carry conviction to them. "Sack-cloth and ashes" are not only figures of speech. They represent the only real road to the service of those who are suffering and distressed. And so I have not the least hesitation in associating myself with the dictum of the good President of the Oxford Union,—in theory!



Maxim Gorki, celebrated Russian author who passed away last week.

* * * *

Lion's Share

But in practice, this salutary advice is going to prove rather strong meat for weak humanity. It may be alright for great souls like Buddha and St. Francis to renounce all, for the service of all. But for you and me, who are cast in frailer moulds, this theory is going to prove not a little embarassing. Our finer impulses no doubt urge us to sacrifice some of the good things of our life for the relief of the less fortunate, but we take pretty good care to retain the substantial portion—call it the lion's share if you like,—for ourselves and our families. Wearing fashionable clothes while extending succor to the distressed, no doubt appears rather incongruous; but by the same token, feeding oneself on 'Pulao' and 'Jilebi' while offering a piece of bread to the starving sounds thoroughly insincere. And to proceed with the same devastating logic, what right has one to draw a fat (or even a lean) salary when thousands and thousands are going unemployed? No! Mr. President of the Oxford Union your obiter has its obvious limits, unless one is prepared to spend his last penny in buying a cowl!

* * * *

Painted Othello

The theory of "dressing the part" is, however, applicable in various other fields. To begin with, dictators have to dress their parts to perfection. A distinctive uniform for himself and his followers, is of course, the first and most difficult hurdle a dictator has to jump over. When, that obstable is once cleared in good style, the rest is plain sailing. Then, the very essence of the actors' profession consists in the successful adaptation of the whole environment to the part to be played. One has to live and breathe for a while, in the land of make-believe. The more one loses oneself among the footlights, the better actor he becomes. And examples are not wanting where the actors are carried away by their own simulated emotions. At least one painted Othello has actually killed his Desdemona in the pang of jealousy and pain!

* * * *

Dressing The Part

The theory of dressing the part was, however, carried to its logical length only by the Chinese artists. It is well-known that they never sketched a scene straight from nature. What they put on canvas was not the image but its idea. The artist brooded over his subject until some abstract vision was firmly imprinted upon his mind. Then his custom was to bathe his hands in scented water, to put on his best silken robes, and in the appropriate aloofness from mundane matters to proceed to paint his pictures." The story is told of a certain artist, who was noted for his paintings of tigers. He always "found it necessary, to dress (or rather undress) the part by divesting himself of all his clothes and the house on all fours, making horrible grimaces, before he could create the proper atmosphere in which to produce his masterpieces". Life for his family, however, must have been a long tale of clawing and mauling!

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War, The Work Of Historians

Only When Mass Mind Has Been Taught To Deplore Militarism Can World Hope To Be Rid Of Horrors Of War

(By B. D. MOHINDAR)

Recent events in the sphere of international politics stand out as an eloquent testimony to the very vital contribution that historians make to the propagation and retention of war. The way to dictatorship is invariably paved with the adoring attitude of writers towards the work and personalities of dictators. It is difficult to think how Germany could have had a long role of leaders who pursue the mailed-fist policy, if the verdict of historians had been unfavourable to their so-called achievements.

Historians' Misguided Hero-worship

A study of history reveals the fact that ever since the days of Hannibal historians have, in a most unscrupulous and thoughtless manner, lavished the most extravagant praises on the triumphs of great military leaders like Napoleon, Wellington and Bismarck. In spite of the consistent experience of the world that military dictatorships always end up in ruin, the historian cannot restrain his innate spirit of hero-worship. Regardless of the formative influences which his opinions exert on the masses at large, he holds out the beacon-light of dictatorial 'miracles' with unflinching stubbornness. The result is that the people are always eager to welcome a dictator who might transform this earth into a heaven.

To take a peep into British history to substantiate this statement, we find during the mid-seventeenth century Oliver Cromwell setting up a military polity in England. Eleven years of rule by major-generals were enough to embitter the people permanently. And it goes to the undying credit of Englishmen that since then they have never endured military rule. There has been only one military premier in their history, Wellington; and he too, proved a miserable failure.

Continental Dictatorships

The Continent has a different story to tell. With the praises of ancient generals ringing in their years, the French people were only too glad to entertain a despotic militarism under Napoleon Bonaparte in the 18th Century. The havoc that he worked is too well known to need repetition. Germany, again, supports the proposition that I have enunciated at the outset. The present century has seen a succession of military leaders appearing and vanishing on the stage. The writings of men like Nietzche, bred in the minds of Kaiser Wilhelm and his followers, a fanatical antagonism to foreigners and a conviction of the invincibility of the Germans. The Great War proved once again the old, old truth that militarism cannot, and will not, endure. To-day the Kaiser has reappeared on the horizon in the person of Hitler who is, once more, leading Germany onto the War-path.

In Italy and Turkey, similar "heroes' have assumed a position of dominance. Mussolini's first adventure is already complete. If Mr. Giglio's revelations concerning the internal state of Italy are true, the eternal truth is again vindicated that militarism is the surest handmaid of spoliation.

The Remedy

The conclusion, then, that these facts force on the thinking mind is that the responsibility for war must be shouldered, to a considerable extent, by historians. If war is to be prevented, they must learn to discredit the work of militarists, and endeavour to give prominence to the benefits resulting from the rule of the intelligentsia. England is the supreme example, and the United States, the next. Only when the mass mind has been taught to deplore militarism can the world hope to be rid of the horrors and ghastliness of war.

LEISURE AND RECREATION FOR ALL

World Congress At Hamburg

A World Congress for Leisure Recreation is to be held in Hamburg from July 23rd to 30th. The high tempo at which men and women have to work in the industrial countries of to-day is exhausting to the physical powers and "gets on the nerves." But the health of the people is the most important prerequisite for the self-maintenance of any nation. It is therefore necessary to find and to put into operation a sensible form of employing leisure time, which will be in fact a re-creation and an offset to the killing pace at which work is done in these days.

Even critics of the new regime in Germany have conceded that the National Socialist organisation "Kraft durch Freude" (workers' vacation organisation), has achieved successful and commendable results in this field of endeavour. Many leading representatives of the "recreation movement" in foreign countries have made tours of investigation to Germany for the purpose of studying this organisation and observing how it operates. The decision to hold the sessions of the World Congress for Leisure and Recreation in Hamburg was therefore greeted with general satisfaction. Simultaneously with the Congress there will be a large exposition held entitled. "Leisure and Recreation for All", which will give foreign visitors a general idea of the various forms of public recreational activities in Germany. To these activities belong such matters as home settlements, housing conditions, gardens, sanitation, and model workrooms, as well as music, dancing, theatre, concert, museums, sports, walking tours, and holiday trips.

At the conclusion of the Congress on July 31st, the foreign delegates will make a tour of observation to some of Germany's recreational establishments, including those connected with industrial plants, and the recreation camps of the German Youth Organisation. It is also planned to include participation in the "Kraft durch Freude" National Week and the recreation evenings, in the camps of the Reich Labour Service. Due to the unusually large number of foreign delegates from abroad, the English, French Italian, and Spanish languages will be used at the Congress. It will be sought to effect a friendly exchange of views and experiences by means of lectures, conferences, and the working out of problems of mutual interest. The following questions will constitute the four main themes into which the discussions of the Congress will be divided: 1) Leisure and Recreation for All; 2) Leisure and Work; 3) Leisure and Home; and 4) Leisure and the Nation. Representatives of the Recreation Movement of various foreign countries will make addresses.

"WHAT MARRIAGE HAS TAUGHT ME"

Confessions Of A Hollywood Star

Twenty-six-year-old Sylvia Sidney fitted a fresh cigarette into her holder and said, "I dont want to talk about my marriage."

But she did talk about marriage, with a feeling which must have been informed by her own recent —and first—experience of it, which ended in the divorce court after seven months.

FAME NOT THE WRECKER.

"I deny that marriages among Hollywood people last less long than others," she said. "They seem to—but only because every break-up is so much publicised.

"My own marriage would have been just the same if I had been an unknown stenographer. But at least I wouldn't have gone to business each morning among people who were looking for the first sign of a glum face so that they could lick their lips and say, 'Well, that's gone on the rocks.

"I don't think fame has anything to do with happy marriage.

"It is the relationship between two human beings by themselves that succeeds or not.

"The danger lies in the people themselves. What marriage teaches you is that to make it succeed it requires the finest kind of people. It requires more generosity, tolerance, sympathy and patience than it is possible to imagine before you have been married.

"It doesn't take long to find out if you've made a mistake.

WHO KNOWS?

"That doesn't mean there is anything wrong with marriage. The fault is in the people. They will probably try it all over again later."

"Will you?" I asked.

The answer was a raised shoulder, a raised eyebrow, a quick "Who knows?" and a change of subject.

Miss Sidney, who earns £600 a week, says she would go crazy without work to do.

She has one feature the screen —even in colour—has never brought out. Sky blue eyes, with a fleck of brown in the right one. —"The People."

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LET US ORGANIZE!

But Let Us First Change Basis Of Organisations In India

(By K. A. A.)

Organize! If words, like motor tyres, could show marks of wear and tear, this word—"Organize"—would present the most battered appearance. No single word in the English dictionary has been more used in the present century. And its equivalents in other languages are not having any respite either. It is "organize" here and "organize" there, "organize" this and "organize" that. It is "organize" in China and "organize" in Peru, "organize!" in Lapland and "organize!" in Arabia. In a hundred tongues and a hundred million voices the word echoes and re-echoes throughout the world. It is the characteristic slogan of the twentieth century.

USED AND ABUSED.

"It is our imperative and most sacred duty to organize Europe for Peace," says the sleek diplomat at Geneva. "Let's organize, comrades, to resist an Imperialist war," shouts the Cockney worker from a soap-box in Hyde Park. "Let us organize in the larger interests of the feminine world for the preservation of the woman's birth rights," shrieks the spinster suffragette leader, while the meek President of the Society For The Prevention of Cruelty To Husbands nervously blurts out, "Let's organize, gentlemen, to resist the onslaughts of the tyrannical female." Mussolini, speaking from a gun carriage pulpit, calls upon Italians to "organize for the revival of the glory that was once Rome's", and before he fled, the message of the Negus to his tribesmen relayed by drums through the deserts and over the hills of Abyssinia was the same mystic word, "Organize"! One word but as many interpretations as the tongues that utter it! It has been used as extensively as it has been —abused!

ORGANIZATIONS.

From "Organize" we derive the noun "Organization." And no wonder that there should be as many organizations in this world as the different interpretations put upon this over-worked word. Burglars and diplomats both have their respective organizations and while these two groups may have aims that are more or less the same, there are other organizations with radically divergent purposes. In fact it is a very instructive and edifying occupation to study the aims and purposes of the different organizations. An organization is a collection of men (or and women) and in studying it, we study humanity in its collective aspects. We may learn much not only from the existence of certain organizations but also from their non-existence. It is as instructive to learn that there is a Society For The Prevention Of Cruelty To Animals as to find that there is none for the prevention of cruelty to human beings. In the presence of the one and the absence of the other lies a field of fruitful study for the student of psychology and social behaviour.

OVERDOING IT IN INDIA

In India, we have fully imbibed the great dictum. "Organize" and the word echoes and re-echoes through hills and dales of this mighty land from Srinagar to Colombo, from Calcutta to Quetta. As for organizations we have, according to an optimistic estimate, more of them than the total population of the country. We have overdone "organization." "The Kanyakubja Gorh Brahmin Sabha of the Ramgali Street of the Village Shamgarn" may sound fantastic but there are thousands of such sub-sub-sub caste Sabhas, Anjumans, Societies, Leagues, Groups and Federations in India. But it is not so much the infinitesimal character of these organizations but their very basis which is so objectionable. It would be very good, indeed, if small communities like peasants in a particular village, residents of a ward in a town or workers in a factory organized themselves on the basis of common political or economic interests. Let peasants organize for improving the condition of their villages; let workers form trade unions to better their social and economic conditions. Even let the residents of a tenement organize to press their collective claims before the landlord. It does not matter however small their number be; they may organize and their organization will only strengthen and reinforce the larger national organizations. An organization after all implies the consent of its members to combine for the social good, to merge the individual into a collective self. It implies further the readiness of its members to sacrifice some personal gain for the common good of a group and it is thus a sign of social consciousness—a healthy sign in a Society striving to achieve the goal of a Self-Governing Democracy. Let us organize by all means in as many thousand organizations as we can have.

But let us not organize on the basis of our community, caste or sub-caste. It is bad enough to have Hindu Sabhas, Muslim Conferences and Sikh Leagues but to have organizations like "Anjuman-e-Hanafiyane Bhindi Bazar" or the "Golgali Young Mathur Brahmin League" is positively an evil. It emphasizes and thus perpetuates communal and caste differences and however laudable and non-political the aims of the founders of such organizations be, they cannot but be a hindrance in the way of complete national unity. Let us then organize—to change the present basis of our organizations!

Rastus and Liza were married but a short time when he came home with a big washtub, a washboard and a handsome three-foot mirror.

Liza—"Whut's all de truck you brung?'

Rastus—"You'-all kin take yo' pick. Yo' kin take de tub an' washboard an' go to work or you' kin take de mirror an' set down and watch you'self starve."

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

Begum Sakina Farruk Sultan Muyuidzada, M.A., LL.B., lady Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, has been elected recently as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, she being the first Indian lady to be so elected.

ENGLISH GIRL'S ROYAL BRIDEGROOM

Miss Maria Therese Wood, a beautiful 25-year-old English girl, was married in Vienna last month to Prince Ernst von Hohenberg, second son of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Hapsburg heir whose assassination at Sarajevo led to the Great War.

The bride's father is Captain George Jervis Wood, a former British Military Attache in Vienna.

Never since the collapse of the Dual Monarchy have Austrian royalty and nobility had such a brilliant reunion in Vienna. No fewer than 20 princes and princesses were present.

As the couple left the Karlskirche the waiting crowd greeted them with cries of "Long live the Hapsburgs!"

NON-BELIEVER IN SIGNS

When Dan Sullivan of Denver, Colorado, opened his new tavern he put out a sign "No Women Allowed". When his first customer was a woman, he guessed she couldn't read. When his next, and his next, and his next, were also women, he figured "women liked to poke their noses into places where they weren't wanted", and took down the sign.

"Just Like A Woman!"

Do Men Mean It As A Compliment When They Say This Of One Of The Opposite Sex?

"Isn't that just like a woman?" How often have men made some such remark. Do they mean it as a compliment? I don't think so. When women do something big their severest critics are sure to give them a slap on the back, crediting them with having a man's mind. "Just like a woman" means a lot of things.

Men admire women for everything but their mental qualities. When they are forced to concede that a woman has brains, they invariably say "she has a brain like a man" or, "That woman has a man's viewpoint on life."

So what? Nothing. I just had to get that observation out of my system. It's just one of those things that is, so that's that, (writes Marian Mays Martin in the "Montreal Gazette").

Come to think of it I won't know that it is so monstrously unfair. Reverse the picture. What do we mean when we say that a man is hen-minded? Such being the usual expression for a man whose mind works like a woman's. And there is no denying that there are many such.

I don't believe anyone could construe such a remark as complimentary, yet why should it be derogatory? Is there after all, such a vast distinction between the male and female mind? Or is there any? Circumstances have forced development along different lines.

Psychologists expound the reasonable theory that such conduct as calls for one of those superior isn't 'that-just-like-a-woman' remarks is all part of the scheme, is in fact, part of the defense machinery women set up in order to make the male feel superior.

That man must be made to feel superior is an insistent point with psychologists. It is one point on which they all agree. Just as well to bear this in mind and connive, by hook or crook, to tickle the vanity of man by admitting his superiority. Purely as a matter of policy, just as men make a practice of flattering females.

Competitive women are nothing like as appealing to men as the less efficient type. Women's feminity is still her best weapon of defense, only modern woman isn't quite sure she needs any defense against men.

She feels, rightly or wrongly, able to fight him on his own ground. She forgets that Nature has imposed on her certain handicaps from which "equal rights" free her.

Among many thinking persons it is a serious question whether women have actually benefited by their new freedom, or the great privilege of supporting themselves rather than sitting home comfortably while friend husband does the supporting.

History discloses the important fact that during the periods when women have been most aggressive men have been making little or no progress.

Men have resented and do resent women's instrusion into the commercial world. I have a notion that the back-to-the-kitchen movement has more advocates among men than they care to admit. Scads of men would rather support their women folk than be bothered with such problems as the modern women presents.

They resent losing control of the situation, which should not be difficult to understand. There is no point in not admitting that once a woman is self-supporting she is apt to get out of hand. And men don't like that, which isn't hard to understand either.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If you mix blacklead with cold tea it makes a better polish—and one less liable to rub off.

* * * *

Don't you hate the "skin" on custard? Lay a folded cloth over the bowl where it is cooling. This will prevent it from forming.

* * * *

To make mirrors bright and shining wash with a soft damp rag. Dust with finely sifted whitening. Rub off lightly and polish with a silk handkerchief.

* * * *

When washing voile frocks add a little vinegar to the water to freshen the colours, and a small amount of starch to give a crisp, clean look to the garments.

* * * *

Chamois leather gloves will not dry stiff if, after washing, they are rinsed in warm water to which a teaspoonful of pure olive oil has been added.

* * * *

A simple way to freshen white washing silk which has become yellow through constant washing is to add milk to the rinsing water and allow it to soak for a few minutes before squeezing out.

* * * *

When a sore throat affects the voice, try a mixture of beaten white of egg and lemonjuice sweetened with honey to taste. A tea-spoonful taken at short intervals will give relief.

Crushing Hug

A Corunna, Michigan, husband hugged his wife so enthusiastically that he broke several of her ribs. Now he's serving ninety days for assault and battery.

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PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND WAR

Noted British Intellectuals Investigate Part Played By Force And Fear In Modern Politics

(From a Correspondent).

OXFORD, May 21.

Oxford recently held a Conference on the problems of Peace and War. The country is deeply stirred, as we know, about the Abyssinian war, and public indignation against Dictatorial aggression inflicting death and mutilation on a defenceless people runs specially high in intellectual centres like Oxford and Cambridge. The growing tension in the European situation, since Germany's recent coup has made it imperative for thinking brains to get together and analyse the whole problem of Peace and War in modern civilisation.

Oxford University held several meetings during the Hilary Term, under the presidentship of its outstanding men like Prof. Gilbert Murray, Sir Alfred Zimmern, Sir Arthur Salter and others. The Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. A. D. Lindsay, took the chair on two occasions at League of Nations Union meetings on Abyssinia. Miss Eleanor Rathbone (M.P.) and Lady Layton were among the speakers invited by the League of Nations Union at Oxford. The Labour Club under the guidance of Prof. G. D. H. Cole conducted several meetings on the present European problems from a fundamental standpoint. They had among others Herbert Morrison, Hugh Dalton and George Lansbury to help in discussions. The Oxford University Peace Society held a course of meetings, at which Mr. A. C. Chakravarty (who is now doing research into English poetry for his D.Phil. at Balliol College) was recently the main speaker. The Oxford Union Society true to their tradition, conducted a series of debates; while in the term before the last the most important event was the speech of Bertrand Russell. In the term preceding the Easter vacation Sir John Simon's visit and his challenging lecture may be held to have given the University one of its most memorable evenings.

The world situation being what it is, one could have expected that Oxford would continue to hold meetings during the vacation on the grave problems of war and peace. In Cambridge, group meetings and discussions continue, while in London the National Peace Council, the F. P. S. C. I at the Conway Hall, the Friends Society, the League of Nations Union as well as the University of London itself are holding meetings on these vital issues. Sir Norman Angell and Lord Cecil have recently addressed crowded meetings; Dr. Maude Royden's Sunday discourses have been widely attended; Prof. Joad, Gerald Heard, Vera Brittain, Harold Laski, and that latest recruit to Pacifist platforms, Aldous Huxley, have spoken on several occasions. In fact, this Easter the discussions are in full swing, and most of the prominent thinkers in the country have given up their holiday tours to remain at home, meet people, and conduct discussions on the present situation.

Indian Scholar Honoured

It has already been widely advertised in the Press that the distinguished Indian scholar Mr. A. C. Chakravarty is addressing the Conference in Oxford. Apart from the unusual recognition thus given for almost the first time to a research students of the University by asking him to speak at an International public gathering in Oxford, this is indicative of the new spirit which has already made itself felt in the British Universities—the effort, that is, to enlist the best minds of the Eastern and Far Eastern countries in various cultural and scholarly activities. There is a genuine desire evidenced here to know about modern thought movements in India, about the path that her young intellectuals are tracing for the future of their civilisation. Old idealistic interpretations of Indian scriptures and of the golden age, devoid of the social and economic background and unrelated to the vital problems of Indian history are in little demand in modern Europe. From the distinction conferred upon the Indian research scholar in Oxford, and from the evidence of his speech made at the Oxford University Peace Society in March, it seems that he is considered to be one of those who can express the modern trend of thought in his country.

We may perhaps mention here, that Mr. A. C. Chakravarty has already behind him a career of considerable achievement. This is his third visit to England; he came here first to deliver his Fellowship lecture at Woodbrooke, Birmingham; and since then he has been invited by several university centres in Europe to deliver lectures. During his stay in Dr. Tagore's University in Santiniketan he held a chair of English literature, and had the occasion to accompany the Indian poet in tours all over Europe and America and in the middle Eastern countries. Recently as President of the Federation of Indian Students Abroad he has had to hold conferences in many different places on the Continent, and met public personages of all sorts including Mussolini, Max Planck, and Romain Rolland to mention some extremely divergent types of men! He is a well-known figure already in London literary circles and has many friends there; he was the guest of honour at the P. E. N. Club; several of his literary articles have been keenly appreciated because of their blend of the modern Indian standpoint with a curiously intimate sympathy with the English mind.

Well-known pacifists like A. Ruth Fry, Dr. Cadoz, Prof. Prichard,

Mr. A. C. Chakravarty.

Prof. John Stephens, had come from outside to join this Oxford Conference. A large number of Oxford University professors and students participated in the discussions.

Amongst the subjects discussed were, "The Psychology of Force," "The Problem of Law," "International Sanctions," "Coercion in Industry," "Training for Pacifism" —the last one being the one on which the Indian lecturer spoke.

From a prominent British member of the Conference we have had this short account of the manner in which the Conference was conducted.

"Is Pacifism Obsolete ?"

"We would attempt, under this title, to discover whether pacifism can be applied to the world as it is to-day.

"In the first session (Force and Fear in the Modern World) we would like to examine our civilisation, and estimate the part that force and fear do play in politics, society and industry. What is the real nature of our civilisation and upon what basis does it rest?

"The contribution of psychology to our problem could then be discovered. What do we mean by "force"? Different forms of force. Does psychology lead us to believe that the use of force upon an individual or group can both achieve its aims and at the same time not impair the personality of that individual or group, nor its growth towards the good life?

"Let us admit that the greatest spiritual leaders in the world have had to employ "force." What is the nature of that compulsion? It leaves the problem unsolved to make distinction between destructive and redemptive force or between physical and moral force. We still have to enquire closely into the nature of redemptive or moral force.

"Let us turn now to the application of force to the world as it is to-day.

"What is the truly human method which will uphold law, maintain society and run industry? There will probably be a temptation here to visualise the millenium, but let us try rather to apply the spiritual principles, let us say, the Christian principle in an imperfect world. What is the position of the spiritual man in the world? How may he act? These considerations lead us naturally to the closing session which should show us the path which lies before us in the future as a movement, the need for personal consecration. What does this really mean? A vague resolve to do and be better? And the realisation that there are certain practical steps we may take now."

The Abyssinian War, the Franco-Soviet pact, the German and Italian dictatorial policies, as well as the problems of Imperialism connected with other nations were examined from the unbiassed view-point of a modern citizen who repudiates the methods of War and is determined to adjust international relationships from a fundamental human standard.

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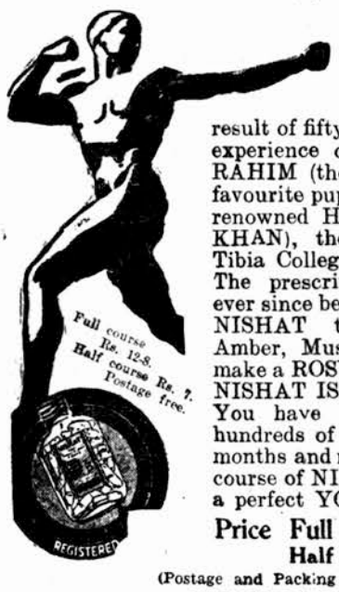

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J. P.s MUST GO!

"These Pompous, Crabby Old Men Who Do Not Know The Law They Administer Are A Danger To Us All", Says British Critic

Almost every week we hear of some amazing sentence, some astonishing twist of the Law at the hands of a Justice of the Peace, and it is no exaggeration to say that a large section of the public is growing alarmed at existing conditions on the Bench, writes Mr. Dudley Warwick in "Answers".

Great judges, K.C.s, and stipendiary magistrates have expressed strong opinions about the position of the "unpaid and unlearned lawyer," and it is high time something was done about it.

The J. P. himself has put up the defence that he has a Clerk of the Court, a highly trained lawyer, to guide him on points of law, and that because of the presence of this official, his (the J. P.'s) law is thus as good as that of the stipendiary magistrate.

But this is far from the truth, as revealed by known facts and the cases which are reported from time to time in the Press.

Take the case of a man who has been caught poaching or has shot a fox. What chance does he stand when facing a Bench composed of fox-hunting squires, or, at any rate, country gentlemen, to whom these crimes are more serious than many major offences?

It cannot for a moment be supposed that a Bench thus composed will treat the case with the same freedom from bias as one composed of men who have never hunted or lived in the country.

Fanatics On The Bench

Seldom does a J.P. knows anything about legal procedure or the law of evidence. Also, because of his association with his district, he is peculiarly unfitted to administer justice impartially among a population every member of which knows him, many personally, and many of whom he himself knows in some way or other.

The clerk of the court, or magistrates' clerk, who is a lawyer, will try to keep his "flock" of J.P.s in order, but he has no authority to restrain "hunting" men from giving vent to their feelings, and he cannot stop them from imposing the severest sentence within their power.

There is another example of the danger of appointing laymen to judicial posts. A motorist who is charged with exceeding the speed limit, or one of the many offences that motorists can and do commit, may come before a Bench where there are old men who still keep a horse and carriage and who hate motors and motorists with the fanatic loathing of crabbed age.

Unjust Sentences

Such a magistrate cannot be unbiased, and he will inflict a sentence where an acquittal would have met the case, or impose a fine or imprisonment so severe as to be positively unjust. And so the motorist is put to the expense of an appeal.

One of the most strictly protected sports is fishing, and there have been cases where country magistrates have not only inflicted imprisonment or heavy fines on a guilty poacher, but have assumed the right to deliver a scathing homily on the evils of such a crime—and 'threaten' what they will do whenever such an offender comes before the Bench.

It can be said that stipendiary magistrates and judges may be fishermen, hunting-men, or men who prefer the horse and carriage to the car. But they have all had legal training, have practised law, and accustomed themselves to submerging their own private feelings and opinions.

They are thus more able to take an impartial view than the J.P.s who seldom are blessed with legal training and cannot smother the resentment which they feel when one of their own particular pursuits or interests is in question.

Excessive Punishment

There have been so many glaring instances of bad law, excessive punishments, and iniquitous sentences from these J.P.s that the matter has become really serious.

It would not be true to say that these men are always unfair (though many are), for they are obviously selected because of their honesty and integrity.

Nevertheless, the present system must be reformed.

Everyone who sits in judgment on his fellow-men should be fully equipped to administer the law and justice in an entirely impartial manner, and that can only be done by men of legal knowledge and training.

There have been grave miscarriages of justice, and in many cases the unfortunate victim cannot afford the cost of a proper appeal or legal representation, or is of the type that will accept tamely the "squire's" verdict. This sort of things must be stopped.

A great many people are of opinion, too that the woman J.P. is a hindrance to good law and justice. It is thought in some circles that women are far better fitted to cope with sex cases than men. This may be true for feminine intuition is very wonderful, but it must not be forgotten that this very trait may make for injustice.

Women J.P.s "Influenced"

A woman may "feel" that a man or woman is guilty of whatever the charge may be, and this "feeling" may influence her to such a degree that she does not pay sufficient attention to the evidence, and make up her mind before it has all been heard and sifted. It is possible, too, that women are more influenced by appreances than men.

A man who is so unfortunate as to have a "criminal look" stands his trial before a Bench, with women J. P.s sitting, under a great disadvantage because of this, while a good-looking man may command the sympathy of women J.P.s the moment he enters the dock.

One cannot condemn the whole of the J.P.s. As a class, they are absolutely straight and honourable, but more than that is required. And because of their ignorance in legal matters many of them are quite unfitted to sit in judgment.

"Scrap Them All"

Unquestionably the whole country has been aroused by some recent bad cases of J.P.s "going the whole hog," and the Lord Chief Justice has commented upon a number of these in no uncertain manner.

Some country magistrates are just crabby old men who cling tenaciously to the Bench because of the tradition which is attached to squiredom; some are pompous old gentlemen who thoroughly enjoy dealing out stiff sentences —nearly all are incompetent and incapable of dealing out justice as we know it in a properly conducted Court with a trained magistrate or judge on the Bench. Scrap them all!

"Shall we have a friendly game of cards?"

"No, let's play bridge.

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THE BOOK IS THE FIRST THOROUGH FOREIGN UNDERTAKING ON AMERICAN EDUCATION. The female education facilities are also given. The book will serve as a bacon light to educated youths who intend to go to America for higher education in different lines. pp. 343. Price Rs. 2/8/-.

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RAM LAL SURI,
Anarkali, Lahore

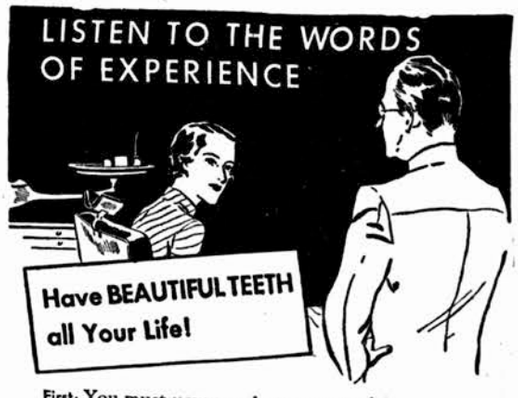
DOUBLE ACROSTIC—No. 3

(By Rao)

They are two, yet at the same time one:
The same flesh, bone and blood;
Being one everything can be won,
Alas, when two they are bullied and bled.

1. Take the car and in it have a stroll;
   No sham it is-it is used by all.
2. More often than not I am within;
   Get inside and you can ascertain.
3. As men and women have diverse means and ways,
   No wonder then their denominations do differ always.
4. To extol and laud, it's all very well;
   But with two to please it's hard to tell.
5. A Metal has this monster swallowed; what a horrid thing!
   Beware, ye beings, it might gore you and be going.
6. I owe you something, Doctor; surely will I pay.
   I do not withhold it though unpopularity comes in the way.

(For Solution see page 48)



First: You must *never* neglect your teeth.

Second: You must use only a scientific, *double-duty* toothpaste, such as FORHAN'S.

Third: You should brush your teeth regularly with it.

Fourth: You should at the same time massage your gums with it; this is to keep unimpaired the firm grip of the gums on the teeth.

If you will conscientiously follow these rules, there is no reason in the world, under normal conditions, why you should not have beautiful, sound teeth as long as you live.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

SOME INDIAN JOURNALS

"TWENTIETH CENTURY."

The latest issue of this Allahabad journal has few outstanding contributions and it is apparent that it has not succeeded in retaining the standard of some of its previous issues. "Whom To Place in Power?" by "An Observer" is rather a prejudiced survey of the present political situation and the criticism of Jawaharlal's Presidential address shows how little the author has understood the Congress President's ideology and how anxious he is to discredit Congress and Congressmen. The transparent partiality of the author for the "Liberal" view-point is, perhaps, the clue to the jaundiced view of the situation that he presents. "Youth Movement in India" by S. N. Sanyal is a fairly creditable attempt to analyse the history and the growth of the Indian youth movement though the author has missed many phases of the movement in his survey.

Of the other contributions "The First Night" is rather an anaemic and amateurish short story and "On Autographs" is, alas, a futile attempt at humour.. The rest are much below the standard that one expects to see in a literary magazine.

"THE INDIAN REVIEW."

The current issue of the "Indian Review", the well-konwn Madras journal, has many interesting features. Dr. C. Delisle Burns writes on "An Alternative To Bombing" and while condemning the Government of India's Foreign policy, advocates a more friendly attitude towards the Frontier tribes. Professor K. K. Sharma exposes the anomalies and shortcomings of the Niemeyer Report while Mr. K .R. R. Sastry writes a brief article on "India's Anomalous position in the League." Brevity seems to be the characteristic of all articles and while in most cases it is welcome one wishes the more important questions were discussed in greater detail

The permanent features of the journal are all there and the digest of current events is particularly helpful.

K. A. A.

CALCUTTA REVIEW

Having a galaxy of distinguished and learned scholars in its service, the Calcutta University is able to produce a monthly review which can compete with the best magazines in India. One wonders why the Bombay University should not bring out a monthly journal like this rather than the present quarterly.

The May issue contains a number of stimulating articles on a variety of subjects—academic and topical. Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar gives a detailed description of the organised charity under Nazi auspices in the form of winter relief. Prof. C. E. Turner makes some interesting suggestions regarding the planning of Health (Physical and Mental) Education. Mr. Biswas' study of Banking Problems of Bengal will be of interest to students of Economics. Prof. Amarnath Jha contributes an interesting appreciation of the Urdu ghazal of Asghar while Mr. M. M. Bhattacharjee contributes a criticism of Kipling's poetry. Madame Horup contributes a striking article on international treaties. Besides other articles of academic interest the review records the various activities of the Calcutta University.

A. M.

Riddle Of The Gita

(Continued from page 8)

nation of its contents, reveals itself as the Bible of a new cult that is sought to be promulgated among mankind. That this was, indeed, the intention of the author of the Gita, is obvious from the opening stanzas of its fourth chapter wherein Shri Krishna is made to say that what He is about to propound is a secret doctrine, which, though it had been once propounded in remote times, has been lost sight of, through lapse of time, and is, therefore, being promulgated afresh. This view of the object of the Gita is amply supported by the tradition recorded in various places not only in the Mahabharata, but also in other ancient Hindu scriptures. In view of this fact, no proper understanding of the theme of the Gita can be arrived at unless its historical background is first clearly ascertained.

Mahabharata Tradition

Investigating into the origins of the cardinal doctrines of the Gita Mr. Tilak has shown that what was known as Karma-yoga was part and parcel of the Bhagavata Dharma,—otherwise also known as the Narayaniya, Ekantika, Pancharatra and Satvata Dharma—described in the Narayaniya section of the Shantiparva of the Mahabharata, Sandilya Sutras, Narada Pancharatra, Bhagavata Purana and various other Hindu works. The Mahabharata tradition is evidently the oldest and must be taken to be more authoritative than the others. That work says that the Bhagavata religion was founded by two Rishis, Nara and Narayana, who were incarnations of the Godhead (Narayana) and that when Rishi Narada went at their direction to the Sveta Dwipa ('White Island'), situated in Kshira Samudra ('Sea of Milk' or 'White Sea'), lying to the north of Mt. Meru (the terrestrial Pole), the Godhead Himself first preached this religion to him there. The principal tenets of this religion were the exclusive worship of Narayana as the God of Gods, non-killing of animal life, strict adherence to truth, non-covetousness and dedication of all works and possessions to Narayana. In his account of his trip to Sveta Dwipa, Narada gives a highly fanciful description of the wonderful people and phenomena which he saw in this earthly paradise of everlasting youth and bliss. Mr. Tilak, who, a decade earlier, had propounded his theory of the Arctic Home of the Indo-Aryan races, has not sought, in his work on the Gita, to connect this Sveta Dwipa with the Arctic Home, though the Mahabharata description of the denizens and phenomena of the White Island in the White Sea, situated near the North Pole, ought to have left little doubt in his mind that the location of the Sveta Dwipa could have been only in the circumpolar regions. Probably Mr. Tilak thought either that it would be digressing too far from his main task or that it would involve too much labour, to seek to establish that the Bhagavata religion really originated in the circumpolar regions.

Circumpolar Origins ?

The present reviewer, in a paper read by him at the seventh session of the Indian Oriental Conference held in Baroda in 1933, has sought to throw additional light on the subject by drawing attention to the ancient Greek tradition about the Hyperboreaus, who lived in the farthest north in a region of perpetual spring, youth and health, who were the favourite votaries of the god Apollo and who practised vegetarianism and non-killing of life. The reviewer has hazarded the suggestion that the tradition of the Bhagavata cult, with its doctrines of non-killing, non-covetousness, exclusive devotion and surrender of the fruits of works to God, and so on, having originated in the polar regions, might, indeed, be based on a fact and that this cult as well as others of a similar character, references to which are to be found in ancient Greek and Roman literature, might have been off-shoots of a wide-spread solar cult which had obtained in the circumpolar regions in pre-historic times. Neither the late Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar in his work on "Vaishnavism, Shaivism and other Sects," nor Lokamanya Tilak in his "Gita-rahasya" have probed the question whether the Sveta Dwipa, where the Bhagavata religion is stated to have originated, had any but mythical existence. In view of the importance of tracing the origins of the Bhakti cult to its remotest past, with a view to comprehending its history in its proper perspective, the need for probing thoroughly the pre-historic sources of the cult cannot be ignored.

Mr Sukthankar has accomplished the difficult task of translation in a highly satisfactory manner and Mr. R. B. Tilak, in successfully seeing through the publication of this work in an English garb, has discharged a sacred obligation, not only to the illustrious memory of his father but also to Hinduism. At the end of the work there are indices of the stanzas and words of the Gita as well as of authors, definitions and personages referred to in the work, besides a bibliography of Hindu religious treatises—all of which will be found to be very helpful to the students of the Gita.

R. K. P.

ART & SCIENCE OF LIFE

"MASTA VILAS" by V. M. Shah, published by the V. M. Shah Publishing Co., Ahmedabad, price Rs. 2.

This is the second edition of the book which is written in the characteristically vigorous style of the late Mr. Shah. It deals with the art and science of the development of life, terminating in a cultural soul. The principles for which Mr. Shah pleads are set out in the form of various discourses, mythological, philosophical and general. Like all his other publications this one also provokes thought and controversy.

K.

COMMERCIAL LAW JOURNAL

"The Commercial Law Journal" is a monthly journal published at Delhi, under the editorship of Mr. C. S. Aiyer, B.A., B.L. The annual subscription is Rs. 10/-, (postage extra). It is intended to report in the journal "all important decisions which may be decided by the High Courts and other Highest Tribunals not only of India, but also of England, relating to Acts like the Companies Act, the Contract Act, the Income-Tax, the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Insurance Acts the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Partnership Act and the like". The May number contains a summary of recent cases (I-XVII) and reports of some of the commercial suits in the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Lahore and a Privy Council case from New Zealand and some cases decided by the King's Bench Division and in Court of Appeal, in England. If one may be permitted to make a suggestion, it would be an advantage if every case fully reported in the journal were to commence on a fresh page thereof. The Editor has placed before himself a huge task. We wish him all success in the enterprise.

N. H. P.

TWO NOVELS

NIGHT TIDE: By J. R. Wilmet. Ivor Nicholson and Watson 7s. 6d.

Books seem inevitably to suffer or improve by being read on a holiday. "Night Tide", an interesting and peaceful story which makes no demand on one's intelligence and yet phases and absorbs belongs to the latter class. Captain Mocadam, whose greatest passion in life is the sea, has not forgiven his son John for deserting his ship and running away to America. There he encounters and falls into the hands of a gangster organisation whose agents in England are running an arms racket via Ireland: John's subsequent reformation and the love episodes in his sister's life conclude the book. Sleeping under the palms by the seaside on a holiday "Night Tide" provides ideal entertainment for the holiday makers.

H. C. V.

THE GENERAL GOES TOO FAR, By Lewis Robinson. Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 7s. 6d.

We do not know when humanity will get rid of the idea of capital punishment, but since times immemorial, the notions of 'Murder will out' and 'Life for a life' have ruled the mind of men with undiminished sway, and the weight of the 'sin' of murder has haunted the homicide at least when 'Birnam Wood moved to Dunsinane'. Robinson has drawn a telling pen-picture of the terrible force with which these conceptions determine the ultimate actions of his characters—General Sangye, a G.O.C. of troops on a tropical island, off the coast of Liberia, whose entire life has been a profession of killing, and Mr. Cloam, an Agent of a Coal Company on the same island. The General, when he was a major, before the war, gets attached to an actress, and when she is in the family way, before he could marry her is called off to the front. On return he finds his sweetheart married to a Captain Challoner who is fathering his (General's) girl born after marriage but during his absence on the front. An ambush in Ireland where he finds himself alone with Capt. Challoner after the corporal who drove the car is killed, gives the General (then major) an opportunity to rid himself of his rival and to take back his child and her mother whom he marries. But, ultimately, how after a decade and a half spent through the vicissitudes of the complexity of life, the General with his own hands, to save his daughter the ignominy consequent on the knowledge of his crime 'goes too far' and puts an end to his life by an ingenious device, is the main thread of the story which in conclusion sets out how incidentally for the death of the General, Mr. Cloam, though he was innocent of it silently goes to the hangman's rope in order to atone for the murder—of the wrong man—of which the General was suspected but which Mr. Cloam himself had committed through jealousy and for which the murdered man's cousin was tried and acquitted despite Mr. Cloam's evidence for the prosecution.

B. G. L.

Amarnath Sent Back To India

"Teaching Lesson For Insolence"

Amarnath Pricks Bubble: His Grievance Against Captain

"I WANTED TO DO THE BEST FOR THE TEAM"

Sorry End Of Trouble That Reached Climax At Lord's

LONDON, June 20.

It is reported Amarnath is leaving for India this afternoon.

(Later)—It is confirmed that Amarnath is leaving for India. The Manager of the team, interviewed by Reuter, said that Amarnath has been sent back as a "Disciplinary Measure."

MANAGER'S STATEMENT

"The matter now rests with the Indian Board of Control", said Major Brittain-Jones, in an interview with Reuter, and beyond that neither he nor the Captain of the team, would make any statement.

Amarnath was warned several times for insolence against the Captain and the Manager.

"TEACHING A LESSON"

When reproved for behaviour off the field, he is reported to have said that no action would be taken against him as he was indispensable to the team. After a lengthy meeting it was decided to teach him a lesson. The trouble started three weeks ago.

AMARNATH'S STATEMENT

Amarnath, dismally sitting in a reserved compartment of the boat train at Waterloo, told a bitter story to the "Star's" correspondent. He said: "I am supposed to have been insolent and insubordinate. I did not mean to be rude. This is the end of a trouble that has been going on for some time. It reached the climax at Lord's. I did not like the way I was put on to bat. I had played hard, and was tired, and flung down the pads. I told the Captain that I could not play his way.

RESULT OF CONFERENCE

Last night there was a conference between the Manager and the Captain, who decided to send me away. All the team have signed a document agreeing that I have been insolent. I do not think all players are against me. There are a lot of reasons of extremely private nature to account for their agreeing to my being sent away."

AMARNATH'S GRIEVANCE

Amarnath, interviewed by Reuter at Southampton, related the circumstances. He said: "I was kept waiting for four hours in the Minor Counties' match, after being told to pad up. I admit I was excited, and threw the bat into a corner, when I returned to the dressing room, but I did not do or say anything against the Captain. Whatever I said was to some other players of the team.

INCIDENT ON FRIDAY EVENING

Yesterday at 6 p.m. I was ordered by the Manager to return to India. I pleaded for another chance, but the Manager said he was unable to alter the decision. Most members of the team appealed to him to allow me to stay. The Captain agreed, providing I guaranteed that I would not speak in that way in future. I was summoned to the Captain's room, this morning. The Captain interviewed Major Brittain-Jones, whereafter I was informed that the decision was unalterable.

NOT WRITTEN ANYTHING TO BOARD

Apparently somebody has been writing to India saying that Amarnath and other members of the team disagreed at the way the team was handled. Amarnath said: "It seems they think I am blameable. I have not written any letters to the Board of Cricket Control. It is not true that there is any ill-feeling among the team regarding C. S. Naidu coming from India. The whole matter is no fault of mine.

"WANTED TO DO BEST FOR TEAM"

I do not mind returning to India, but what will people think of me? I wanted to do my best for the team. I intend to see the Nawab of Bhopal, immediately on my arrival and place the facts before him. I am content to let things rest in his hands. I felt so upset after the happenings that I cried nearly all night."—Reuter.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MEMBER NOT TO PLAY IN TEST?

From Our Special Correspondent

LONDON, June 20.

The quarrel amongst the Indian tourists has reached a disgraceful state. I understand that Amarnath has packed his kit and is proceeding to India by the s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind.

It is also stated that another important player will not be available for the First Test owing to a certain incident on Tuesday at Nottingham in the dressing room.

When I asked the Manager if anybody was going to India, he said nobody has been asked to go. When I further questioned him if there was any quarrel in the team, he replied: "I have nothing to say."

Indians' Collapse After Good Start

Make 226, Jai Making Top Score Of 59 (Not Out)

Surrey's Rally After Bad Start: Score 154 For 3

INDIANS (1st Innings)	**226**
SURREY (1st Innings) for 3 wickets	**154**

Indians were all out in their first innings for 226 at tea, in their match against Surrey. Jai made 59 and remained unbeaten, and C. K. Nayudu made 37. The home team had made 154 for three at the close of game.

LONDON, June 20.

At the Oval, the weather was glorious and attendance numbered 9,000 when the Indians commenced their match, to-day against Surrey. The wicket was capital owing to recovery from heavy a overnight storm. The composition of the teams are as under:—

INDIAN TEAM:—Palia, Jai, Merchannt, Hindlekar, Mushtaq Ali, C. S. Nayudu, C. K. Nayudu, Wazir Ali, Bannerjee, Vizianagram and Nissar.

SURREY TEAM: — Sandham, Gregory, Darling, Fishlock, Squires, Holmes, Garland, Wells, Brookes, Brown, Parker and Gover.

The Indians won the toss, and Hindlekar and Merchant opened the Indian first innings. The batsmen played cautiously against Gover and Parker, Surrey's opening bowlers, who had no assistance from the pitch.

Hindleker and Merchant put on 40 in 50 minutes before the Indian wicket-keeper was out l.b.w. (N) to Holmes. Joined by Mushtaq Ali, Merchant sent up 80 on the board, and was then out l.b.w. He was batting for 80 minutes and drove and placed to leg in an excellent style. Mushtaq Ali then played a ful'l toss from Parker with his pads at 87.

Thereafter C. K. Nayudu and Wazir Ali struck a fine partnership.

While Wazir Ali played extremely steady cricket, Nayudu adopted enterprising tactics and drove finely.

After Naidu and Wazirali had added 56 runs, Brown, bowling legbreaks, had Naidu caught at short-slip at 143. Wazirali was snapped up by the wicket-keeper. Brooks, after Palia had suffered a similar fate, both these wickets falling to Gover.

Jai coming in at this stage batted cautiously and the latter drove and pulled splendidly. Remaining at the wicket altogether for 85 minutes, he gave no chance and hit five times to the boundary. He reached his 50 in 65 minutes.

The outlook of the Indian innings changed after lunch, when they lost four wickets in 45 minutes for 29 runs.

SURREY INNINGS

Sandham for the home team batted enterprisingly, and with Gregory put on 62 in 45 minutes. At the fall of the third Surrey wicket the players surprisingly left the field for tea, although it had been previously announced that tea was taken at the end of the Indian innings.

SCORES:—

INDIANS (1st Innings)

Hindlekar l.b.w. (N) b Holmes	14
Merchant l.b.w. b Brown	44
Mushtaq Ali l.b.w. b Parker ..	18
C. K. Nayudu c Parker b Brown	37
Wazir Ali c Brooks b Gover ..	29
Palia c Brooks b Gover	3
Jai (not out)	59
Vizianagram b Brown	4
C. S. Naidu b Gregory	8
Bannerjee c Brooks b Gover ..	1
Nissar b Gover	0
Extras	9
Total	226

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Gover 4-54; Parker 1-25; Holmes 1-40; Brown 3-37; Gregory 1-21.

WICKET FALLS

49-1; 81-2; 87-3; 143-4; 146-5; 159-6; 165-7; 8th wicket missing, 226-9.

SURREY INNINGS

Sandham (not out) ..	44
Gregory b C. K. Naidu	19
Squires l.b.w., C. S. Naidu ..	0
Barling l.b.w., b C. S. Naidu	8
Total)for three) ..	73

400 METRES RECORD BROKEN

CHICAGO, June 20.

Archie Williams from California established a world's record for the 400 metres in 46 1/10 secs.

The previous record was 46 2/10 secs. by William Carr in 1932.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

U. S. RETAIN TROPHY

HURLINGHAM, June 20.

In Wester Cup, America beat Britain, by eight goals to six, and thus retained the Trophy.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKE SITUATION IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, June 20.

Troops have been placed at strategic points in the city, in order to check gangs of strikers from impending work. According to the Ministry of Interior, this is a preventive measure, and the situation remains calm. More workers, however, have ceased work in Brussels, while in East Flanders, the strike has extended to the motor-transport, food, building and chemical industries.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH GOVT. AND LEAGUE

PARIS, June 20.

Government considers it unnecessary to amend the League Covenant, but will elaborate, after consultation with other Powers, a scheme for collective security to be raised before the League. The French representatives abroad have been instructed to obtain views on the series of suggestions with which they have already been furnished. Government considers the method. It is adopting, will attain the object desired without invoking the slow and cumbersome League machinery.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Influential and Respectable organiser on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 plus 50 for T.A. for pushing sales of our Homoeopathic Injections and Patent Medicines for all diseases, apply with one rupee stamp to the Research Homoeopathic Society, Ltd., 118, Harrison Road, Calcutta, for full particulars. (6406).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (6312).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Evening Classes for Bombay Matriculates October evening classes to be started by Sirdar High School, 379, Lamington Road. For admissions apply Principal. (3387).

Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.—Residential School and College for boys and girls. Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., and B.A. (Hons.) of Calcutta University. Admission in July. Apply immediately with 4 anna postage stamps. The Secretary, Santiniketan (Bengal). 3401.

Senior Cambridge Classes. Apply for prospectus S.P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (6398).

Matric Classes for October Examination in all subjects commenced at "Desai's Coaching Classes," Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (6397)

Cambridge Senior—A Mark of Cultural education—For better prospects in India and abroad, pass this examination. Regular classes started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (3196).

Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College.—This College opens on 20th June. It teaches Pass and Honours courses in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Economics, and Pass courses in History, Gujarati and Philosophy. Second Languages for F.Y.A. and Inter Arts are Sanskrit, Persian and French. Send four annas for Prospectus. T. A. Kulkarni Principal, Nasik, 31st May, 1936. (3256).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Books sold at the Current Rate of Exchange. All English Books now sold at As. 11 a shilling. Economy effected 10 per cent. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3339).

King Co., Cheapest House. Photos and Pictures Mounted and Framed. **Fashion books,** Children's Annual, English Newspapers, Radio Magazines, Dictionaries, Stationery, Lending Library, near West-End Watch Co., Fort, Bombay. (R-6412).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted agents for silk cloth and sarees. Pay 75, allowance 50, Security Rs. 10. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (6262).

Wanted energetic and respectable agents and organisers for selling remaining shares of the Bengal National Textile Mills Ltd., on high commission. Please apply to the Managing Agents of the Company, D-5, Clive Buildings, Calcutta. (6270).

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

"Once Tried Always Patronised." Why go to the Market during the Monsoon? Try The Star of Iran Restaurant for honest value and superior quality. We stock all kinds of provisions and tinned goods at Market Rates. Fresh supplies of all the popular brands of cigarettes, cigars and Burma cheroots. Only the finest aerated Waters and Ice sold here. If you want a snack light meals at cheap rates are always ready. Manager, Star of Iran Restaurant, Lentin Chambers, Dalal & Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (6410).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

All kinds of Sewing Threads, Buttons, Wools, Needles and Tailoring Materials can be had at moderate prices. Mofussil orders sent by V. P. P. A Kamruddin Sons, 49, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. (R6195).

WATERY GRAVE FOR 2 STUDENTS

Boat Capsizes In Sind Canal

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 20

Five students of the Dayaram Gidumal College were involved in a fatal boat accident that took place yesterday in Phulali canal.

It is stated that the students were out on an excursion. But owing to bad weather they were drowned in the midstream. Two of them perished, three, however being rescued.

It appears that the students were rowing themselves and while attempting to pass between two pillars of the Phulali Bridge, the boat struck against a pillar and while it was about to capsize a strong wind made the work complete. Though immediate rescue was sent out, two students could not be saved.—United Press.

TODDY SHOP LICENCES

Fetch Over Rs. 12 Lakhs To Bombay Govt.

Hundred and twenty-eight toddy shop licences out of 131 in the City of Bombay were auctioned and successfully sold away on Saturday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector of Bombay was in charge of the direction and there were nearly 500 keepers of Toddy shops in the city present in the Hall to bid.

There was very keen competition when each Licence was taken up for auction.

Last year Government realised Rs. 11,90,120 by the sale of these licences while this year the sale of only 128 licences has brought in Rs. 12,19,200.

MISS PADMAJA UNDERGOES OPERATION

Miss Padmaja Naidu, daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who had been ailing for the last so many days was operated for appendicitis on Saturday morning by Dr. Cooper in his hospital. The operation was successful, and the patient withstood the ordeal cheerfully.

Miss Padmaja has not been keeping good health for more than a year, and she was to have been operated upon by Doctor M. A. Ansari in April when he was to have come to Bombay with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

The operation had to be postponed, and later it was decided that she could be cured without undergoing an operation, but later, it was decided that it was essential to go on with it.

INQUIRY WELCOMED

Dhrangadra Praja Mandal Bombay, has wired the following to H. H. The Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra.

"Heartily gratified hearing appointment inquiry Committee. We emphatically suggest include one non-official popular leader in the Committee. Wire reply. Dhrangadra Praja Mandal."

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS

3 Candidates Nominated

The following three Congressmen have sent in their nominations for the additional two seats on the All-India Congress Committee from the City of Bombay:—

Messrs. K. M. Munshi,
S. K. Patil and
Y. J. Meherally.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas having withdrawn his candidature for a single seat on the B.P.C.C. from E Ward, Mr. Borker gets elected unopposed.

FEATS OF STRENGTH, POWER & PHYSICAL CULTURE
will be performed by:
RUSTOM-E-IRAQ
(IRAQI SANDOW)
At
PLAZA
Sunday, 21st June, in the morning at 10-30 A.M.
By SPECIAL REQUEST OF THE Management of Plaza, the well known and popular Parsi Physical Culturist
Mr. TEHMURASP SARKARI
has kindly consented to perform some of his daring physical culture feats.

Who Can Prevent Catching the
LAUGHTER CONTAGION
in
PREMIER FILMS' MIRTHFUL COMEDY
AKKAL-NA-BARDAN
(Gujarati Version)
Featuring
HIRA, ALIDADAN, JAMSHEDJI, AMMU, JAMNA, SYED AHMED, GULAM RASOOL, RUSTOM POONAVALA and GANI.
Director:—HOMI MASTER
Matinee: Sat., Sun., Holidays 2-30 P.M.
Daily Shows: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
FOURTH WEEK
FOURTH WEEK
At
ROXY TALKIES
Charni Road.

Commencing Saturday, 27th
at
ROXY TALKIES
IMPERIAL'S
"MAHA MAYA"
An illustrious screen epic of a mother's conflicting love and sacrifice of her only son for a worthy and valiant cause.
Featuring
JILLOO, PRAMILLA, LALITA, GULAM MAHOMED, KUMAR, ABDUL, ASUJI, SYED AHMED and OTHERS.
Director:—GUNJAL.
Commencing Saturday, 27th
at
ROXY TALKIES
"MAHA MAYA"

NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

PLIGHT OF BRITISH AUTHORS—LONDON'S EMPTY CHURCHES—MENACE TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—NEW GOVERNOR OF BANK OF FRANCE—A VACANT SEAT FOR THE DEVIL—ABYSSINIAN PROCRASTINATION

By: OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT FROM WORLD PRESS).

It was way back in the autumn of 1883 that Sir Walter Besant decided that authors needed protection. With a handful of friends he started the Authors' Society.

Tennyson was its first president. The then Lord Mayor of London gave it official approval and a banquet. Since that date it has pursued its way with an entirely unblemished record. Now, it has over 4,000 members and for the first time in history its behaviour has brought the blush to many a literary cheek. To-day those members are writing painted letters, telephoning their distress and indignation. To-day, its enormous conservative respectability is threatened.

* * * *

Empty Churches

According to an English friend the attempts to fill London's Churches is most disheartening.

He passed a famous West End Church at lunch time. Outside a large notice announced an organ recital and a vocalist whose name was vaguely familiar. He wandered in. At first he thought that he must have mistaken the day. The organ was playing, the vocalist was singing, but this surely, he felt, must be a rehearsal. Back on to the step, to have another look at the notice. No, it was the right day. Back into the Church he went. Then gradually in the shadow he discovered half a dozen people. Had it been a concert hall the singer would have refused to perform to such a sparse audience.

* * * *

Press Under Dictatorship

Mr. Roy Howard, the distinguished American newspaper owner, is afraid of a movement which would put the American Press under a dictatorship "on a parity with Communist, Fascist or Nazi Press dictatorship abroad."

There is, he says, an attempt to "hogtie and standardise creative writing". There is a "menace to democratic institutions by attempting to limit editorial expression to proponents of any one school of thought". Do yu know what it all means? It means that Mr. Howard does not like the Newspaper Guild—which is the American equivalent of the National Union of Journalists in England.

* * * *

Maxim Gorky's Illness

Maxim Gorky—the shoemaker, peddler, kitchen boy, chorister, tramp—a great writer is ill. The news is sad. He had become chief literary figure-head of the Soviet regime. He is dignified and imposing.

To many he also remains as a link with the giant figures of Russian literature at the end of the last century—Tolstoy and Chekov especially. Here is a story about Chekov whose reminiscences Gorky wrote:

Once a plump, healthy, handsome, well-dressed lady came to him and began to speak 'a la Chekov':

"Life is so boring, Anton Pavlovitch. Everything is so grey: people, the sea, even the flowers seem to be grey..... And I have no desires..... my soul is in pain ..... it is like a disease."

"It is a disease," said Anton Pavlovitch with conviction." It is a disease; in Latin it is called 'morbus fraudulentus' 'bogus ailment).'

Fortunately, the lady did not seem to know Latin, or, perhaps, she pretended not to know it.

All his life Chekov attacked banality, banality which little by little possesses a man and makes him like an old rusty signboard. But, Gorky tells us, "Banality revenged itself upon him by a nasty prank, for it saw that this corpse, the corpse of a poet, was put into a railway truck". For the Conveyance of Oysters."

* * * *

Nazi Vocabulary

Since Herr Hitler's advent to power the German language has been considerably enriched. Much of the new pharaseology however, is almost untranslatable.

"Gleichschaltung"—the "switching into circuit" of non-Nazi persons or institutions—was the first difficult fence. Actually it is itself a translation and renders the Italian word "inquadramento"—fitting into the framework". Perhaps "squaring" would be as good a translation as any for both expressions. But the German's linguistic Becher's Brook is an entirely new work invented by Dr. Goebbels. This is "spracheregelung."

A month or so ago any German asked what it meant would have said he supposed it had something to do with the "regulation of speech." Exactly what he could not say. In the Propaganda Ministry it has a very definite meaning —the constructive and destructive Press control exercised at the daily conference of newspaper chiefs. "Wait for the spracheregelung" is now a stock reply to puzzled German editors anxious to know what they may and may not print.

* * * *

Sporting Spirit On The Decline

There are some particularly interesting figures in the journal, 'Fair Play" which has been brought out to preserve the Olympic idea in sport, showing that athletics have considerably declined in Germany under the Nazi regime.

Despite abundant Government means placed at the disposal of sports organisations, the number of clubs and members has gone down. Four years ago the German Rowing Federation, now dissolved, had 110,500 members in 1,112 clubs: the rowing section of the German State Union for physical exercise has 53,349 members. The German Lawn Tennis Federation, also dissolved, had 119,411: the State organisation which has taken i s place has 78,577 members. The old German Football Federation had not far short of a million members four years ago; the official organisation has 600,000. Swimming seems to have been the only sport to have increased its followers under Nazi conditions.

* * * *

Bank Of France

M. Aurio1 Labeyrie, the new Governor of the Bank of France, was M. Caillaux's Chef de Cabinet—principal private secretary is a rough English equivalent—when he was Minister of Finance.

This may be the reason for the selection of M. Labeyrie, the appointment always be'ng made from the permanent officials of the Finance Ministry. After the 1924 elections had returned, as now, a Left majority, successive Coalition Governments found themselves in conflict with the Bank of France. Twice wi'h'n two years M. Caillaux tried a fall with the bank. In the first case M Caillaux fell. In the second the bank's Governor. Meanwhile the franc had fallen steadily until it was 240 to the pound. Finally, M. Poincare returned to office. He was supported during his two years' Premiership by sufficient members of the Left Wing Cartel to enable him, in concert with the Bank of France, to save the franc.

By the statutes of the bank, which date from 1806, the Governor is appointed by the State. Before assuming his duties, however, the Governor must own 100 shares. These to-day are worth about £7,500. As French Treasury officials are not expected to be able *to* lay their hands on this amount of money, the bank gives them credit. The Governor, therefore, starts by giving hostages to the 12 Regents, as the directors of the bank are called. Presumably M. Blum means to take steps by which M. Labeyrine will not be liable to any form of pressure.

* * * *

A Spiritualist's Good-Bye !

That wealthy woman company director, spiritualists and anti-capital punishment gospeller, Mrs. Violet Van Der Elst, is bidding good-bye to England, where she says the people are not prepared for her message. She is going to America in a few weeks to conduct her anti-capital punishment crusade. This is what she says in a Sunday newspaper:

"After my experience at Manchester, when I was charged following incidents outside Strangeways Jail at the hanging of Dr. Ruxton, we had a seance.

"My husband hovered directly over my head. He vanished, and in his place shone a luminous cross ..... When we asked him why the cross had shone..... he said it was because I had such a heavy cross to bear. All the great reformers must be prepared for that. Jesus Christ, as you know, was crucified. Abraham Ilencoin was shot in a theatre. My cross at Manchester cost me £ 800."

* * * *

A Vacant Seat For The Devil

The late Major Ian Bullough had better claims to distinction than the fact that he married two well-known actresses, the late Miss Maudi Darrell and Miss Lily Elsie.

He was a good rider to hounds and a pioneer motorist. When he was at Brasenose he owned a car when such things were still regarded at Oxford as curiosities, and drove to London in what was then record time. He had the set of rooms in the old Quad which were reputed to be haunted. Once he gave a dinner party. At the party he left a vacant seat for the Devil, following the 17th century legend. He sat in the vacant chair for a while to see whether he would die, as did his predecessor.

He lived thirty years after that. A young man once went up to Bullough.

'Took Lily Elsie out to supper last night," he prattled. "D..... d pretty girl. I know her well. I'll introduce you if you like."

"Thanks very much," said Ian. "I happen to know her already She's my wife. She had supper with me last night. Funny that I didn't notice you were there."

* * * *

Eden-Haile Selassie Interview

Mr. Antony Eden's interview with the Emperor of Abyssinia on June 8 was conducted through an interpreter.

The Emperor speaks French, and Mr. Eden used that language at the interview. But Haile Selassie spoke in Amharic, which was translated into French for Mr. Eden's benefit. Conversation at an interview with the Emperor can hardly be said to flow. Apart from the natural difficulties created by the necessity of employing an interpreter there is a tendency for periods of complete and embarrassing silence to ensue. The Emperor sits entirely immobile, staring straight in front of him. The long pauses while he digests the Amharic translations of questions or answers do not help to put the visitor at his ease.

* * * *

"Chief Of The Wisemen"

Blattengeta Herouy, the Abyssinian Foreign Minister, has followed the Emperor to London. That was to be expected: he is the Emperor's greatest personal friend, and never leaves his side for long.

The Blattengeta (a little meaning Chief of the Wise Men) is a self-made man to whom the Emperor incurred a lasting debt of gratitude as a child. It is said that he saved Haile Selassie's life on one of the occasions when his bullying rival, Lij Jasu, tried to put him conveniently out of the way. The Blattengeta is also said to be an accomplished interpreter of dreams, and in constant demand as such by the Emperor. The Emperor paid for the education of Herouy's two sons, one of whom was at Oxford and the other at Cambridge.

* * * *

Abyssinian Procrastination

The Emperor has asked his Swiss adviser, M. Jacques Auberson, who is in London, to go to Switzerland to prepare for his arrival there.

But the traditional procrastination of the Abyssinian (summed up in Amharic phrase "Ishi naga", meaning "tomorrow") prevails in Prince's-gate as it did in Addis Ababa, and the Emperor is not likely to leave in a hurry.

An Indian journalist from Northern India who was in Abyssinia during the war says that he called on the Abyssinian authorities in Addis Ababa twenty times to recover £40 that he had deposited with them. He never recovered the money in Addis Ababa, but at the end of every talk with the Abyssinian authorities he was assured, "you will get your money to-morow." Finally, he received his money only recently in London, through the British Consulate at Addis Ababa, of course, under instructions from the Emperor and not the Italian authorities.

* * * *

Balance Of Power In Mediterranean

References to the altered strategic position of Britain's Eastern sea routes "as a result of the Abyssinian War" have been frequent of late.

The altered strategic position is a fact, but the reason now given is about 16 years behind the times. Very soon after the Peace Treaty, Foreign Office and other officials who watch over these things pointed out that, owing to the new air arm, the Mediterranean had ceased to be a safe sea route for Britain in the event of a war in which a hostile Mediterranean Power was arrayed against her. These warnings were put on paper. If the Government have not been forearmed, it is not because they were not forewarned.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Businessman's Diary

June 15

On Monday the Bombay Stock Exchange was influenced by the publication of details of the Merger of our cement manufacturing companies. It is expected that the new combination will give a dividend of about 7 to 8 per cent to investors. No doubt a merger or a combination is a good thing to fight any evil but in manufacturing concerns healthy competition brings new discoveries which do more good to many. In these days of progress mere monopoly or control cannot have permanent benefit. Because what the monopolised concerns gain on one hand becomes a loss to the other section. This loss may go to railway or any other transport concern but monopoly should not be at the cost of consumers. It reminds me of the state of Lancashire cotton textile industry. Lancashire was known as the world's cloth shop and commanded world business. Fat dividends at last resulted into lethargy and when foreign competition came into existence, these cotton textile men found themselves in a hopeless condition. The lesson of the Lancashire is a living example. The present bright prospects of our cement industry should not be taken advantage of merely in the way of capital appreciation by wealthy merchants who have large stoke in cement shares.

June 16

All over the world cotton markets displayed cheerful tone on account of firm statistical position. President Roosevelt succeeded in raising raw cotton prices from 5 cents to 12 cents per lb. and at this level prices are stabilised. It was a clear move to balance the supply and demand. The U. S. Government has no control over world demand, so it took measures to restrict production by giving bounties. Crops, year after year, became small as farmers used to ge benefit, payments and free loans at fixed prices from the Government. Really business became broad and prices reached a remunerative level. So far it is alright but I remember a story. One exporter offered his goods at 10 cents per lb., plus cost, insurance and freight. The buyer refused the offer saying it was dear and the goods was offered at 10 cents per lb. net. Even this offer was turned down and at last it was offered free when it was taken up. This was due to bounty given on exports but when bounties and benefits are done away with, we will have large supplies. But as long as President Roosevelt is on the gadi bulls have nothing to fear.

June 17

Tata Steel shares were the talk of the city. These shares attracted buyers from all over the country and prices reached the highest level of the year. It is said that these shares are likely to receive progressively higher dividends in coming years as the steel industry is protected and the working is very satisfactory. The arguments are sound but there can be no justification for daily movement of about Rs. 25 in the values of deferred shares. An investor friend told me that he expects Rs. 30 dividend on his holdings of deferred shares next year but when I asked him about the daily rise of Rs. 25 he told me that it is an extra dividend which they get in speculative risks. I wondered at the patience of the investor as he has to wait one year to get Rs. 30 on a cash investment of Rs. 700 but operators get Rs. 25 dividend in one day without any investment. Does it not look an attractive game? It requires hard mind to resist such temptations.

June 18

His Excellency the Viceroy in his letter to the Bombay Government laid great stress on the subject of livestock improvement. He is most anxious to give any assistance for the development of cattle-breeding in India and the improvement of the fodder supply. This a very vital question at it and has many advantages in the economic life of the country. Improvement of livestock can give rich milk to millions and will solve the problem of manure. Millions of tons of oil seeds and other agricultural products are exported from this country and the land is becoming poorer and poorer. The yield capacity has fallen off considerably and agriculture has become an unpaying problem. Much can be done in this direction and if those who are interested in this subject will care to look in our animal slaughter houses, they will find that the best of the animals are slaughtered every day. Is there no way of stopping the slaughter of such animals?

June 19

It being a Solar Eclipse day all markets were dull. There was no marked influence as it was not visible in Bombay. But I am told that all major planets when they pass over the exact degree of the eclipse, exercise some influence over people who are under the influence of zodia sign Genuine. Generally the effect lasts for about six months on human beings but on matters political it lasts for years together. These eclipses always recur after 18 years without exception. But to-day's eclipse took the life of two Marwari women.

June 20

The week closes with optimistic feeling. It is a natural turn of human beings but happening in all local markets do not support optimism. Some markets are overbought and others are oversold. Overbought markets must correct their technical situation. The Share Bazaar is no exception and I see little hope for any sensational rise while the Silver market has no fear of a fall. Cotton and seeds are likely to be erratic with wider fluctuations but groundnuts are reaching dizzy heights.

Crowds Cheered "PIA-KI-JOGAN" Yesterday Vociferously
As The Indian Talkie Supreme Of The Year !

PIA-KI-JOGAN

Sardar Akhtar
Merwan Irani
Promode Chandra
Krishna Kumari
and an all-Star Cast

Tuneful Songs--
Gorgeous Settings
A Picture you will want to see again and again !

Story by :—
L. P. Kothari.
Directed by :—
Hiren Bose.

Three Shows To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
Dhobi Talao.

EMOTIONAL DRAMA OF A WOMAN'S LOVE

DARYANI Productions' stirring Melodrama of Society.

Starring:
PADMADEVI,
Miss Sardar Akhtar,
Nazir, H. Shivdasani,
D. Manek,
Cope the comedian,
Kamalakar.

Time :—5-30, 8, 10-30
Sat., Sun. and Holidays
at 3 P. M.

For a man.....But did the man receive her Love? No—He was selfish.....
She was discarded.....
See these baffling Situations in

Sangdil Samaj

Now running at
KRISHNA
CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE.

Directed by :—
Sjt. Ram Daryani.
Story by :—
Sjt. K. S. Daryani
who gave you
BHARAT-KI-BETI.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Shud 2, 1992
Muslim: Rabialaval 30, 1855
Parsi: Deh 19, 1305
Hightide: 0-55 13-44
Lowtide: 6-51 20-00
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 18m

Condolence meeting, in honour of late Sir Ramchandra Rao, at Andhra Mahasabha, Palm Mansions, Dadar, 6-0 p.m.

CAPITOL

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

2 NEW SONGS!
Also
"WATER BABIES"
All Colour SILLY SYMPHONY.

REGAL

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BEAUTIFULLY SINCERE!
.....A delicate subject has been handled with rare restraint and sympathy!
A PICTURE WHICH EVERY MAN & WOMAN *MUST* SEE!
Also ALL-COLOUR Silly Symphony
"COCK OF THE WALK"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Small Town Girl." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Dancing Feet." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Jack of All Trades." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sangdil Samaj." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Klondike Annie." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"A Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"These Three." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Old English." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pia-Ki-Jogan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.
PALACE—"Last of the Pagans". Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Queen of the Jungle." Time as usual.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen, a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m., the subject being "Capital punishment is justifiable."

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. G. L. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the above Institute there will be a lecture on "The Importance of Back-bone in Life" by Mr. R. S. Patuck Principal, The J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, Lal Baug, today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the school premises. Dr. D. G. Tendulkar, will preside.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held in connection with the "Perfect Roll Campaign" today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Sikka Nagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Sjts. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. K. Patil and others will address the meeting.

THE KARNATAK SANGH

Under the auspices of the above Sangha a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the hall of the Sangha, 8 Dwarkadas Mansion, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay 4 on "Idleness is the real virtue."
Proposer: Mr. P. P. Umarji.
Opposer: Mr. S. R. Desai.
Mr. Mahashabde will preside.
Speakers can speak in English or Kannada.

ADDRESS TO DR. DHRUV

Under the auspices of the Dhanvantary Arogya Mandir Society, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Dhanvantary Nursing Home and Hospital at 249 Frere Road, Fort, to present an address to Dr. J. D. Dhruv, appreciating his services to the institution.
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will preside.

Dr. Moonje For Bombay

NAGPUR, June 19.

Dr. Moonje left Nagpur this morning for Bombay arriving there to-morrow afternoon.—United Press.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

BHATT—Mrs. Lilavati M. Bhatt, the wife of Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, J. P., expired on Saturday morning the 20th June at her residence at Jana Kunj, Linking Road, Khar, Bombay.

KUDALDESHASTH GOUD BRAHMIN VIDYAVRIDHI SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj an address will be presented to Mr. Hari Suryaji Desai for his services to the Samaj as its Secretary in the Library Hall of the Kudaldeskar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. At 5 p.m. the same evening at the same place the 42nd annual general meeting of the Samaj will be held.

MARWARI AGRAVAL HITAKARINI SABHA

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Sriman Seth Sibnarayanji Nemani, Thakurdwar Road, under the presidency of Seth Anandilal Poddar.
The following is the agenda:
The unpassed resolutions before the meeting held on 24th May last.
To discuss again over one of the resolutions, passed in the above meeting.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Do the dead return?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, today (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

'F' WARD ELECTION RESULT

Messrs. L. V. Kondaye, S. D. Mahadeshwar and D. D. Wadia having withdrawn their candidatures for one seat on the B. P. C. C. for the 'F' Ward, Mr. C. K. Narayanswami has been returned unopposed in the supplementary election from 'F' Ward to the B. P. C. C.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vendeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-25 p.m. (S.T.).

TO MEET PROF. PUNTAMBEKAR

The students and professors of the Bombay National College, will meet Prof. S. V. Puntambekar of the Benares University, the former Principal of Bombay National College, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Navakal Office, Girgaum.

VEENA VADAN SANGEET VIDYALAYA

The second public lecture on "The Fundamental Principles of Ragas" will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. by Prof. Mulay Sangitcharya in the above Vidyalaya, Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, B. B. C. I.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) After the meeting Mr. Babasaheb Phansalker will speak on "The Utility of Astrology in every day life."

TO-DAY'S MUSLIM MEETING

Provincial Parliamentary Board To Be Formed

Representatives from the Bombay Province, on the Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League, are meeting to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m., at the residence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
In accordance with the resolution of the Central Board, they will consider the formation of the Provincial Muslim Parliamentary Board.

ANDHRAS' CONDOLENCE MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the Andhra Mahasabha, a public meeting of all the Andhras of Bombay will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mahasabha premises, Palm Mansions, Dadar, to express the sorrow of the community at the death of Sir Mocherla Ramachandra, the distinguished Andhra leader.

AT KALYAN

There will be a public meeting of the Andhras of Kalyan in the Andhra Luxmi Stores at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to express their sorrow at the demise of Divan Bahadur Sir M. Ramchandra Rao.

AT SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY HALL

Another public meeting of the Andhras will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road tomorrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express the sorrow of the community at the death of Sir Mocherla Ramchandra Rao.
Mr. P. H. Rama Redd', Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee will preside.

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY AT JOGESHWARI

The Gujarati residents of Jogeshwari will celebrate the Ramakrishna Centenary at Rameshwar Mandir at Saraswati Baug at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) when Mr. C. J. Bhat Principal, Andheri High School will speak on "The life of Ramakrishna in Gujarati."

BOMBAY TENANTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Union, a public meeting of the tenants will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at DeLisle Road. Messrs. Kadam, Sarang, Varaskar, Powar and others will speak on the tenants' rights.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

JACK HULBERT

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SUNDAY, June 21.

The following frequencies will be used: GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.) from 9.0 p.m. to close.

p. m.
7-30 Big Ben. The BBC Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; conducted by Adrian Boult. Cyril Smith (Pianoforte).
8-30 Bells, and an Empire Service, from St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
9-20 Musical Interlude.
9-25 Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements.
9-45 London Scenes, No 4. Hyde Park, by Clough Williams-Ellis.
10-0 The BBC Military Band; Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. Wilfrid Parry. (Pianoforte). Band: Kaiser March (Wagner) Overture, Prince Igor (Borodin, arr. Gerrard Williams). Wilfrid Parry: Serenade Espagnole (Albeniz), Ballet Music, Rosamunde (Schubert arr. Godowsky.)

Bombay Programmes:

SUNDAY, June 21.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9565 kc/s.

a. m.
9-30 Morning Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church Colaba.
10-15 Sitar Solos. Prof. Mohomed Kha
11-0 SB Light Classical Music. Sawai Gandharwa.
12-30 SB The Radio Quartet. Leader, Dominic Pereira.

p. m.
6-0 Columbia Presents A Variety Concert. Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra. Ernest Butcher again in his best comedy style. And Hits from "First a Girl."
7-0 Mena Silas and his Revue Company. A programme of songs and music composed and Conducted by Mena Silas.
8-0 Talk: "My Experiences with Deaf-Mutes". F. W. Pereira, B.A..L.L.B..J.P. (Honorary Secretary, The Bombay Institution of Deaf-Mutes.
8-15 Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
9-0 News in English.
9-10 News in Hindi.
9-20 Light Classical Concert. Indirabai Wadkar. R. V. Ashtekar.

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
SUNDAY, June 21.

a. m.
8-0 Naat by Ghulam Farid.
8-10 I.B.S. Orchestra, Laalit.
8-20 Piare Imamud Din. Khayal Paraj.
8-35 Durga Bai of Delhi. Thumri Bhairon.
8-40 P. S. Mukerji. Sarod, Asa.
8-45 A Story: (Hindustani). By Syed Ansar Nasri.
9-0 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi, Bhairvin.
9-5 Ghulam Farid. Ghazal Qawwali.
9-25 Piare Imamud Din. (a) Thumri Bhairvin. (b) Ghazal.
9-45 Haidar Hussain Sitar. Akam Bilawal.
9-50 Durga Bai of Delhi. Ghazal.
10-6 A. B B. C. (Recorded) Programme. "Old Words to New Music." Book and Lyrics. By James Dyrenforth. Music by Kenneth Leslie-Smith

p. m.
1-0 Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 I.B.S. Orchestra, Dhanasri.
6-10 Ghulam Farid. "Ankh uski yeh kiunkar kahun makhmur nahin hai Ham kaif-i-jowani se abhi chur nahin hai," (Dagh).
6-20 -st News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin. (English).
6-40 Durga Bai of Delhi. "Phir mahabat men maza ata hai Kiun na khhaen hamen gham bhata hai." (Momin).
6-50 Malang Khan. Vichitra Veen. Karnatki.
7-0 Piare Imamud Din Khayal Purbi.
7-10 Durga Bai of Delhi. "Dil ki bechanianian gain na kahin Ik khhatak si rahi kahin na kahin." (Majruh).
7-20 Gulam Farid. "Har jam men hai jalwa-i-mastana kisi ka Maikhana hamara hai jalaokhana kisi ka." (Dagh).
7-30 P. S. Mukerji. Viola Aiman Kalyan. Sardar Violin Aiman Kalyan. Sabiri Tabla Aiman Kalyan.
7-35 Piare Imamud Din Thumri.
7-45 "For Villagers only."
8-45 A Selection of Hindustani ghazals. Presented by Zahoor Ahmed Wehshi.
9-0 I.B.S Orchestra. "Niaz."
9-10 Durga Bai of Delhi. Ghazal.
9-20 Ghulam Farid. "Kia karun kiunkar rukun naseh ruka jata hai dil Pesh kia chalti hai us se jis peh a jata hai dil." Momin).
10-0 2nd News Bulletin. (English).
10-15 Talk: (English). "A Peep into Pre-History." By G. T. Tait, M.Sc., F.R.C.S.
10-30 A Studio Concert.

Calcutta Programmes:

SUNDAY, June 21.

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

a. m.
8-36 Time Signal. Vocal Music. (Bengali). Krishna Chandra Ghosh—Bhajan.
8-51 Dhiren Das.
9-6 Nibaran Chakravarty—Baul.
9-21 Kankabaty.
9-41 Umapada Bhattacharya.
9-51 Provabaty.
10-6 Kashi Nath Chatterjee—Classical.
10-31 Review of Stage and Screen by Spectator.
10-51 SB Musical Selection from the Studio.
11-6 SB Robert Pikler and His Hungarian Orchestra. Morning Musical Concert. Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant (By kind permission of the Management). News in English.

p. m.
6-6 SB Church Service Relayed from St. Andrews's Church.
7-21 Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra, conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.
7-31 Vocal Music. Reba Shome Nitai Ghatak—Duet.
7-41 Asoke Sen
7-56 Juthica Roy.
8-11 Dwijen Ganguly.
8-21 Krishna Chandra Dey
8-41 Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra.
8-51 SB News in Bengali.
9-6 SB News in English.

PLAZA

To-night: 3-30; 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.

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1. N. D. CHAPGAR, POONA.
2. BAMANBAI B. NICHOLSON, Napean Sea Road, BOMBAY.
3. RILINA K. RAJWADI, BULSAR.
4. V. R. MEHTA, New Chinch Bunder Road, BOMBAY.
5. PAMAMAL MEGHRAJ, KARACHI
6. M. MANI, Belasis Road, BOMBAY.
7. KHADIJABAI TAHERALI, SIDHPUR.
8. COOMA S. GAI, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
9. AMILAL TRIKUMJI JANSILI, CALCUTTA
10. MUNSHI ABDULLATIF, Victoria Gardens. BOMBAY.
11. PETER DANIEL, NADIAD
12. PIROJA H. DALAL, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
13. VIRJI SOJPAL SHAH, Dana Bunder, BOMBAY.
14. H. P. PARVATIKAR, DHARWAR
15. Y. J. PARELKER, Mazagaon, BOMBAY.
16. PAINTER NOSHIRWAN CO., INDORE.
17. SUKHLAL B. DIPIKAR, Napean Sea Road. BOMBAY.
18. M. N. THIMMIAH, MYSORE.
19. M. IBRAHIM & SONS. RAIPUR.
20. G. B. RELVANI, Sion, BOMBAY.
21. S. S. KAUNDS Parel, BOMBAY.
22. ABASBHOY TYEBALLY DHINAJWALL, CALCUTTA.
23. MRS. A. KAMALABAI, Matunga, BOMBAY.
24. R. P. JAMAL, Sewri. BOMBAY.
25. G. A. GUPTE. AHMEDABAD.
26. M. MERCHANTS, LUCKNOW.
27. MOSES DAVID NAGAWKER, Babula Tank Road, BOMBAY.
28. KAHANCHAND, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
29. NANJI PARSHOTTAM DAMANIA, NADIAD.
30. C. G. NAIDU, Matunga (G. I. P.), BOMBAY.
31. P. N. RAO, SECUNDERABAD.
32. SHIRINBAI FIDAHUSEIN BANDUKWALLA. 1st Cooper Street, BOMBAY 3.
33. B. Y. M., Fort, BOMBAY.
34. A. A. CHONKER, DOMBIVLI.
35. C. M. MEHTA, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
36. SHAKINABAI MULLA EBRAHIM SHAIKH SHARAFALI HARARWALLA. SIDHPUR.
37. DADA GIGA, BANTWA.
38. SHAH UTAMRAM DULABHDAS DOCTOR, NAVSARI.
39. P. P. D'SOUZA, Parel, BOMBAY.
40. DURGAPRASAD UMEDRAM PATEL, Duncan Road, BOMBAY.
41. JANEMBAI NOORBHAI BUNDUKWALLA, Bhindi Bazaar, BOMBAY.
42. ABBASALLI ADAMJEE, BAGHANA.
43. TANMUKA K. MEHTA, SURAT.
44. HATIMBHAI ABDULHUSSEIN HARARWALLA. SIDHPUR.
45. SAKINABAI MUSAJEE LANEWALLA, KARACHI.
46. C. D. GOKHALE, KALYAN.
47. FATAMBAI AKBARALI HAJI, SIDHPUR.
48. TRIVENO SUKHRAM SHARMA, MATUNGA.

CONSOLATION PRIZES

Consolation Prizes of Rs. 500 are divided equally among the following One Hundred Competitors each getting Rs. 5/-.

1. HABIBULLAH, LAHORE.
2. J. N. MERCHANT, RANGOON.
3. V. X. D'SOUZA, Fort, BOMBAY.
4. MUNCHERJI D. MISTRY, Mahim, BOMBAY.
5. LAWRENCE D'SOUZA, Santa Cruz, BOMBAY.
6. TAHER M. HAZIJI, BOMBAY 3.
7. JANAKLAL JETHALAL, Wadgadi, BOMBAY 3.
8. V. KRISHNA IYER, BANGALORE.
9. JAITUNBAI HUSEINIBHOY SIAMWALLA, MADRAS.
10. MISS SHIRIN M. COLABAWALLA, Byculla, BOMBAY.
11. CHAGANLAL KALYANJI, AKOLA.
12. AHMED NURMAHOMED SHAIKH, GONDAL.
13. RUSTOMJEE J. PASTAKIA, NAGPUR.
14. LOUIS GEORGE, Marol, ANDHERI.
15. KANDOI KANJI RAVJEE, MUNDRA. CUTCH.
16. RAMJEE KARAMSHI PAREKH, JALGAON.
17. DINAHBEHEN DEVSING BROACH.
18. Mrs. A. B. ESOOFALLY, CALCUTTA.
19. KHODADAD A. IRANI, Parel, BOMBAY.
20. MUSAJI HASANALI, DHARANGAON.
21. SHAIKH AHMED ISMAIL, JUNAGADH.
22. Mrs. D. SMITH, ITARSI.
23. D. D. SAMANT, Jaifal Wadi-Tardeo, BOMBAY.
24. HUSSEINALLY ALIMAHOMED, Pydhoni-BOMBAY.
25. RATI M. DASTOOR, New Charni Road, BOMBAY.
26. B. V. BANGALI, AMALNER.
27. V. B. THITE, BIJAPUR.
28. MAHOMEDALI BABOOL, Chowpatty, BOMBAY.
29. HOSINA FIDALLY, MADAR.
30. E. D. ALMEIDA, Byculla, BOMBAY.
31. SHANKER RAO, UDWADA.
32. S. N. NADKERNI, DHARWAR.
33. MORARJI T. SHANGVI, Fort, BOMBAY.
34. PURSHOTTAM VISHNU JOG, VILE PARLE.
35. HABIB KHAN GAJANKHAN, JUNAGADH.
36. M. L. S. COUTINHO, GOA.
37. AIMAI JEHANGIRJI ENGINEER, Tardeo, BOMBAY.
38. N. G. SHAIKH, SURAT.
39. DHUN H. BHROACHA, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
40. ABDUL MUKEET KHAN, NIMAR.
41. SIMON FURTADO, Fort, BOMBAY.
42. Mrs. K. P. IRANI, BULSAR.
43. A. N. KHAMBATI, SIROHI.
44. A. K. HAVELIWALLA. CALCUTTA.
45. EBRAHIM NOORUDIN KAUKA. KARACHI.
46. DARABSHA HORMUSJI PATEL, JUNAGADH.
47. G. P. SHARMA, Fort, BOMBAY.
48. MADHUKAR S. ARAS, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
49. CHOTUBHOY NARANJI DESAI, BULSAR.
50. MOHAN MAVJI RAJPUT, RAJKOT.
51. BHAGWATI PRASAD RUNGTA, Marwari Bazaar, BOMBAY.
52. K. M. GOPALRAO, MYSORE.

(Continued on page 26)

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations
A	14	J	13
B	16	K	8
C	1	L	15
D	17	M	3
E	10	N	2
F	5	O	9
G	4	P	12
H	18	Q	6
I	11	R	7

The Immortal

The figure of a young woman from Cave No. 1, at Ajanta. Note the expressive pleading in the fingers.

WOMAN AT AJANTA

For the "Artist-Monks" of Ajanta, "all beauty was one, just as for them all life was one. There was no very great distinction therefore between physical and moral beauty, not enough to make it necessary to remove their woman more than a few inches from Buddha." His tributes to the artists' "Woman-worship" is not less true than rare in the opinions, hitherto expressed, about Ajanta. The Ajanta artists did not, he remarks, "pose women, they simply copied their poses.

They were content to learn from their gestures, to portray their natures. Women had for them a decorative value, altogether too precious to be diminished by laws. She was outside the laws of Art for she made them. They learned from her. They struggled to reproduce every turn of her head, every curve of her form, every glance of her eye. She enthralled them with her airs and graces; enmeshed them in the mysteries of her toilet, more strongly than does the Parisienne the painter of today. They produced tirelessly and with a discriminating knowledge her bewildering coiffures; they decked her in painstaking manner with the most beautiful trinkets they could devise."

—CAPTAIN GLADSTONE SOLOMON.

This is one of the most famous of Ajanta figures, notable for the perfect delineation of the feminine form divine.

RICH, VITAL & Human

LIFE, NOT FORMULA

The artists at Ajanta are at home "in the world of men and women, of animals, of red earth, green plants, the sunshine and the shadows. The most beautiful of their paintings are taken from the Jataka stories, the legends of the earthly life of the Buddha in various successive existences. Here was the opportunity for the rich complexity of life, and the painters availed themselves of it to the full. There is no reduction to formula. These men painted Indian life as they saw it, and though we feel the glow of a religious impulse behind their creations, we are above all impressed with their intuitive discovery of the beauty in natural movement, unstudied attitude, spontaneous gesture. These are seized upon with a genius for significant, expressive form. How admirable too, is their sense for the character of animals and birds, the geese, the deer, above all, the elephant."

—LAURENCE BINYON.

Of the many romantic incidents depicted on the walls of Ajanta, this should be of great interest as the thoughtful charioteer conducts his shy bride.

Floral

Observe how in this panel the human form is distinctly utilised to give it variety and rhythm.

THOUSAND YEARS AHEAD

The figure-style is "highly developed and testifies to a thorough study of the human body. Every stiffness, symmetry or mere monotony has been overcome . . . . The perfect freedom in the painters' handling of the human body places, Ajanta one thousand years ahead of all other paintings we know."

—AXEL JARL.

Animal

And what could one say about the frolicking monkeys. The Ajanta artist was a commentator, not merely a mechanic.

Observe the decorative magnificence of this Ajanta Panel. See how the floral forms are composed as an exquisite floral pattern.

Art Of Ajanta

VARIED AS LIFE

Forms

Look at the unmistakable vigorous movement of the archers—the villager—vainly trying to keep pace with them.

BEAUTY OF THE WORLD

Nowhere else has Woman received such a perfect and understanding homage. In spite of her obvious reality, one feels, "at Ajanta that Woman is treated not as an individual, but as a Principle. She is there not female merely but the incarnation of all the beauty of the world. Hence with all her gaiety, her charm, her 'insouciance', she never loses her dignity, and nowhere is she, belittled or besmirched. Everywhere in this garden of flowers, we behold the full-blown rose in its pride and perfume—nowhere the trampled lily. 'Majesty and Power' invest the Women of Ajanta."

—CAPTAIN GLADSTONE SOLOMON.

UNDISTRACTED ART

Art found, as it will find, its substance and glory in the simple incidents of daily life. The spirited and decisive delineation, on the frieze, of the running cowherd joyously following the vivacious romp of the cattle and the wild animals, was not an insignificant incident for the Ajanta artist. Only a few paces off the caves can be found to-day the scene and the subject which his undistracted art immortalised thousands of years ago. With the minimum of significant lines and pure harmonious colour, he won and secured artistic values well-nigh impossible for the moderns who substitute sophistry for life and technique for the end, not the means, of Art. The row of the austere figures of Buddha on the columns, the scenes depicted on the walls at the back and the fragments of painting over the window, on the right of the front wall—believed to be the only surviving example of true fresco at Ajanta—all display the difference the artist observed in the treatment, at different times, of different themes and purposes.

KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.

One of the elaborate head-gear, depicting a prince in a painting on the wall of Cave No. VI.

Patterns

COLOURS OF AJANTA

The colours of the paintings "are deeper and often purer and the whole scale of colour is far richer than in other stucco paintings of similar dimensions (Egyptian tombs, Pompeyan houses, Italian churches, from the Middle Ages, etc)."

—AXEL JARL.

A DECORATIVE FLORAL PANEL.

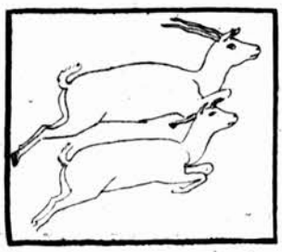
Note the simpler head-dress of the not-so-exalted humanity.

Life

THOROUGH STUDY OF NATURE

Everything in these pictures from the composition as a whole to the smallest pearl or flower, testifies to depth of insight coupled with the greatest technical skill.

—AXEL JARL.



Nothing is more suggestive of the Ajanta artist's vivid observation and perfect technical skill than this picture of the flight of the "Haran."

These carefully drawn sketches were executed by Mr. M. V. Dubhashe, a young local artist, when he visited the caves of Ajanta some years ago.

NATURALISM AND CONVENTIONALISM

In the decorations on the ceiling one finds "naturalism and conventionalism so harmoniously combined as to call forth our highest admiration. For delicate colouring, variety in design, flow of line, and filling of space, I think they are unequalled. Although every panel has been thought out and not a touch in one carelessly given, yet the whole work bears the impression of having been done with the greatest ease and freedom, not only freedom of execution, but also freedom of thought."

J. GRIFFITHS.

CONSOLATION PRIZES

(Continued from page 23)

53. V. G. LELE, Dadar, BOMBAY.
54. R. A. CONTRACTOR, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
55. EDDIE JEHANGIR MEHTA. Khetwadi Cross Lane, BOMBAY.
56. HARIPRASAD MANISHANKAR BHATT, POONA, CITY No. 2.
57. CHIMANLAL T. JOSHI, Malabar Hill, BOMBAY 6.
58. R. DALGADO, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
59 BANOO B. KANGA. Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
60 STEPHEN ATHAIDE. BANDRA.
61 Dr. G. K. ECHHPAL, Pydhoni, BOMBAY.
62 VORA FAKHRUDIN AKBARALI, Musjid Bunder, BOMBAY.
63 MUKULRANIDAS, RAIPUR
64 VASANT FAKIR. Cruikshank Road, BOMBAY.
65 ABBASBHOY DAWOODBHOY ZAVERY, Opera House, BOMBAY 4.
66 FAZLE ABBAS, UJJAIN.
67 Mrs. C. V. G. PILLAI, HINGOLI.
68 SHERA DOSABHOY GUZDAR, GUNDEVI.
69 S. SUBRAMANIA SASTRI, NEGAPATAM.
70 H. F. BHARUCHA, Fort, BOMBAY.
71 GULAMALI EBRAHIMJI, Khokha Street, BOMBAY 3.
72 BENJAMIN JOSEPH, Jacob Circle, BOMBAY.
73 S. ALAMELU, COIMBATORE.
74 DANDULMAL K. AVICHANDANI, HYDERABAD.
75 D. Y. MUKADDAM, AHMEDABAD.
76 SHAH NATWARLAL GORDHANDAS AHMEDABAD.
77 Miss ANNIE PEREIRA, THANA.
78 PIROJSHAW HORMUSJI MINOCHER HOMJI, DEOLALI.
79 A. A. MOTIWALLA, BROACH.
80 VORA JAGJIWAN SAVJI, JAMNAGAR.
81 R. A. MEHTA. Fort, BOMBAY.
82 JOAKIM PEREIRA, Byculla, BOMBAY.
83 TAHIRBHOY MULLA TAYABALI BHARMAL, KARACHI.
84 PIROJSHA A. MODI, NAGPUR.
85 DAMJI HAMA & SONS, BHAVNAGAR.
86 H.G. HIREMANI, BIJAPUR.
87 JEMI J. PAGOIWALLA, Dadar, BOMBAY.
88 PRALHAD NARAYAN DESHPANDE, AHMEDNAGAR.
89 HASAN MAHOMED DINMAHOMED HYDERABADI, AHMEDABAD.
90 MAHOMEDALI ABDEALI RANGWALLA, Bhindi Bazzar, BOMBAY.
91 Dr. D. F. VACHHA. Fort, BOMBAY.
92 ABBAS A. CHASMAI. SURAT.
93 ZEHRABU ESUFALI KOTHARIWALLA, SURAT.
94 CONTRACTOR REVASHANKER RANCHODAS, BARODA.
95 JAMNADAS DAYALJI JOSHI, ANDHERI.
96 HUSEINABAI TAYABALI CONTRACTOR. Sarang Street, BOMBAY 3.
97 MANECK T. DESAI. Dadar, BOMBAY.
98 KAMRUDIN AMARBHOY. GONDAL.
99 HUSEINBHOY ALIBHOY, JAMNAGAR.
100 SHAH RATILAL KIKABHOY, NAVSARI.

CUBAN DUTIES ON BURMA RICE

Protest To India Govt. Against Maximum Tariff

RANGOON, June 19.

Export of Burma rice which is the main source of prosperity to this country is threatened with a great danger in view of a decree recently enacted by the president of Cuban Republic.

According to Article III of this decree, rates of the maximum tariff shall be applied to articles grown, produced or manufactured in those countries, whose purchases represent less than 25 per cent. of their merchandise imported into Cuba. The idea of the Cuban Government is to raise customs duties to 100 per cent. on all countries that do not buy from Cuba.

This matter was considered by Burmese Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting after which the following telegram was sent by the Chairman of the Chamber to the Commerce Secretary, Government of India:—

"Burmese Chamber of Commerce learns that Cuban Government will impose the maximum tariff upon Burma rice from October next, whereas Saigon will pay the minimum. As British Empire buys Cuban sugar, the Chamber appeals to Government to take steps to protect Burma rice.—A P.

"GIRL PAT" MYSTERY DEEPENING

Arrest Warrant Likely To Be Issued?

LONDON, June 19.

The mystery of the "Girl Pat," is deepening. A strange vessel answering the description of "Girl Pat" anchored Off George Town in British Guiana last evening. A seaplane flew over the stranger whose white crew seemed to signal for help.

A police Launch left to inspect the newcomer, when a thrilling encounter occurred. It was noted that the vessel carried a lifebuoy marked Kiaora. When the police asked "Who are you," there was commotion aboard, anchor was hurriedly weighed and the only reply was "Get away." The launch collided dangerously three or four times with the vessel amid renewed wild shouts of "Get away." The police then returned to George Town, after which the Governor, the Colonial Secretary and Law Officers conferred for two hours to decide on further action.

The possibility of issuing a warrant for the arrest of the ship and the skipper was debated. The ship this morning was lying six miles off George Town. Preparations are being made to despatch another police launch.—Reuter's Special.

Imported Poultry

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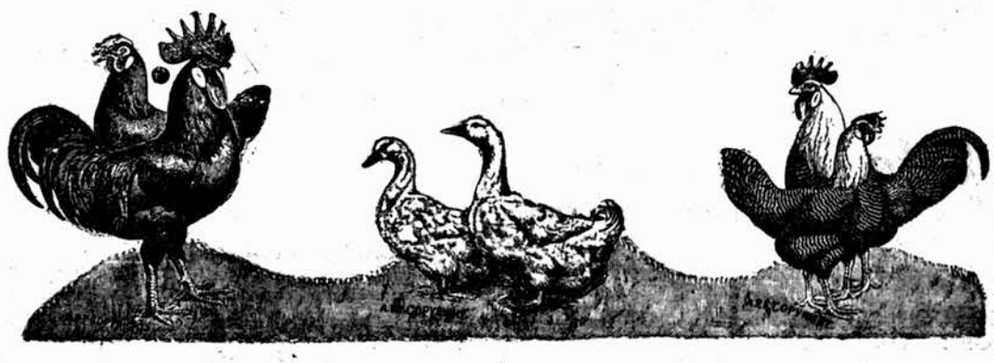
FOR TWELVE
JUNE TO SEPT.



The Asian Farms 11, Connaught Road, POONA.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Changaiya Kanoo was stabbed in the stomach on the night of June 14 last in a Cement Chawl at Foras Road, Bombay. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he expired this morning.

At the inquest on Changaiya, Tukaram Kanoo, an agriculturist living at Dassron village in the Jangira State, deposed that the deceased, who was his brother, was a fruit-hawker.

The Coroner adjourned the inquiry to July 1, to facilitate police investigations.

At the resumed hearing of the Matharpakadi murder case at the Mazagaon Court, the approver Jagmohan Singh continued his evidence.

He stated that after the deceased was bound hand and foot, accused Yousuf Mahomed got into the "pedhi" where he was asleep and tried to open the cupboard.

Accused Wazir Zamal forced it open with the aid of a jemmy and found only clothes in the top-drawer. Accused Wazir wanted to open the lower drawer but as it might awaken the boy the approver suggested to leave it alone as it might end in another murder, in case the boy raised an alarm.

They then took charge of the ornaments in the rear room and left the place.

At the Mazagaon tram terminus they were met by accused Amarsingh who took them to his place of sleep.

Accused Wazir wanted a conveyance as he was in a hurry to leave "the scene."

But as no conveyance was available, it was suggested by Amar that the booty should be left behind to be divided at a more convenient time.

Meanwhile the approver got a gharry. They (all but Amar) went to the room in Kamatipura where the spoils were divided into five shares.

Approver returned with his and Amar's share to the residence of the latter from whence the spoils were conveyed to one Pundit by the mother-in-law of Amar.

Both of them later went to 'Pundit' where approver changed his Dhoti which was blood stained. In the evening, they—approver, Amarsingh, Pundit and another enjoyed, a film.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned to June 22nd. The approver's evidence was not concluded.

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS TO THE B. P. C. C.

Five Candidates Returned Unopposed; Contest In Girgaum And Dadar Wards

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

The supplementary election of members to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the various wards will take place to-day (Sunday) as has already been announced.

Following are the candidates for the respective ward constituencies:

A Ward (one seat): Sjt. S. A. Brelvi.

B Ward (one seat): Mrs. Sofia Khan.

C Ward (two seats): Sjt. Gajendranath G. Sherman and Sjt. Soonderdas Morarjee.

D Ward (two seats): Sjt. Asoka R. Mehta, Sjt. P. R. Lele and Sjt. Ramdas D. Pratap.

E Ward (one seat): Sjt. Keshav Laxman Borkar.

F Ward (one seat): Sjt. C. K. Narayanswami.

G Ward (one seat): Sjt. Jehangir A. Irani and Sjt. V. M. Nagwekar.

There will be no contest in "A", "B", "C", "E" and "F" wards since there are as many candidates in the field as there are seats to be filled from these wards, the others having withdrawn their candidature.

The booths for the remaining two wards are as follows:

"D" Ward: "Congress House", Vithalbhai Patel Road.

"G" Ward: "G" Ward District Congress Committee's Office, Haji Abdulla Building, opposite B. B. & C. I. Rly. Station, Dadar.

The hours of polling are between 8 and 11 in the morning and 3 and 6 in the evening (S. T.).

The system of voting is what is known as "Cumulative".

VOTE FOR GANDHIAN POLICY

K. M. Munshi's Appeal To Voters Of B.P.C.C.'s Additional Members

Mr. K. M. Munshi issues the following:

Bombay Congressmen are aware that elections for a few additional seats on the B P. C. C. are to come off on Sunday (21st inst.). It has been possible to avoid contest in "A", "B" and "C" Wards. But in the remaining wards there is no chance of avoiding elections. Generally there is a tendency of indifference towards bye-elections, but as these bye-elections are coming after the Lucknow session of the Congress it is necessary that only those who unreservedly accept the decisions of the Lucknow Congress should be returned to the B. P. C. C.

The electors in this case are the Congress members enrolled in the "D", "E", "F" and "G" Ward Committees during the year 1935 i.e., those who elected the delegates for the Lucknow Congress. The same members should now make it a point to go to the polling booths in their respective wards on Sunday and record their votes for those who stand wholeheartedly for a national struggle for freedom and the continuation of the Gandhian policy and technique in the Congress.

Central

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, Charni Road, Off Queen's Road

THREE SHOWS DAILY

3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

JANET GAYNOR

of the "Seventh Heaven" fame

and

ROBERT TAYLOR

of the "Magnificent Obsession" fame

again together in

"SMALL TOWN GIRL"

Plans open. 'Phone 27787.

What a Grand Old Sinner He Was

WARNER BROS. Present

GEORGE ARLISS

in Old English

A grand romance of a gentleman of the old school, who taught the younger generation a few tricks!

VITAPHONE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

BEST MUSICAL COMEDY 3

"Ever produced in India....."
—"TIMES of INDIA."

THIRD GLORIOUS WEEK

New Theatres Ltd., (Calcutta)'s 100 Per cent: Comedy

THE MILLIONAIRE

OR

CROREPATI

Starring

SAIGAL

with RAJKUMARI, MOLINA, P. SANYAL, NAWAB, NEMO, KIDAR, RAJLAXMI

You will LAUGH!
You will LOVE to SEE this 100 Per Cent. Comedy.

Direction:—
Sjt. HEMCHUNDER.

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 P.M.

MINERVA

TALKIES. Lamington Road

"DANISH" HAMS

The very appearance of a CUT DANISH HAM will create a demand

Sell "DANISH" — the reliable ham — mildly cured and cooked by a special process which retains the natural flavour. Every ham turns out of its tin fresh, tender and perfect in colour.

Phone 22691 Tele: "Quicksales"

AGENTS WANTED.

If not obtainable at your store— Write to Sole Agents:—

The International Food Products Co.
6, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"KLONDIKE ANNIE"

At The Pathe

By this time there won't be a single flapper in town left who won't have dropped the original Mae West line, "Whyncha c'mup'n see me sometime?" is favour of La West's newest one, "Gee, feller, you ain't no erl paintin', but you sure are a fascinatin' monster!"

That's the way she describes Victor McLagen, in "Klondike Annie," which opened before an enthusiastic audience last night at the Pathe Theatre, and we repeat, we'd be willing to bet that from this time on every one of the millions of West fans all over will be using it as a standard form.

"Klondike Annie" gives Mae West the finest chance of her career to show her versatility. She sings, she walks, she swings, and she murmurs, and even you loyal fans who thought that you'd seen all possible variations of every movement will learn some new ones!

Victor McLaglen and Phillip Reed head the large and able supporting cast in this entertaining tale of a Barbary Coast gambling-house hostess who, through a series of hair-raising adventures, winds up impersonating a missionary in the Frozen North. Being Mae West, it is obvious that there is more than one man after her, and the manner in which she finally makes the right choice furnishes the finest surprise ending that any West picture has had to date!

We won't tell it to you—see it for yourself at Pathe, and enjoy the full flavour of the story.

"DANCING FEET" TUNEFUL MUSICAL

At The Capitol

With tuneful melodies, a sparkling cast and a troupe of musical head-liners, "Dancing Feet," a Republic Picture, at the Capitol Theatre. Topped by a novel and entertaining plot, this adaptation of the novel by the same name, written by Rob Eden, keen author of younger generation, is said to be one of the season's gayest musical-comedies.

Two musical numbers now being played by every leading dance orchestra in the country were written by Sammy Stept especially for this feature. They are "Dancing Feet" and "Every Time I Look At You". Stept is the writer of the popular numbers "I'll Always Be In Love With You", "Congratulations" and many others.

Some of Hollywood's most prominent players were used in "Dancing Feet". They were picked not only for their acting ability but for their dancing and singing ability. Joan Marsh, attractive blonde actress, is seen in the feminine lead. Eddie Nugent who plays opposite her, first appeared on the screen with Joan Crawford in "Our Dancing Daughters". He was formerly on the Broadway musical stage. Ben Lyon has a long line of stage and screen successes to his list. He recently played in Republic's "Frisco Waterfront."

Before the production began, the principals underwent three weeks of extensive dance rehearsals under the instruction of Nick Condos, considered one of the foremost tap dancers in the country. One of the features of the picture is the introduction of a new dance step, the Riviera, which is performed by Nugent and Miss Marsh. Joseph Stanley directed this Republic picture. Stanley has a long string of successes to his credit, his latest being the popular "Harmony Lane". "Dancing Feet" is a picture made only for entertainment.

Kumari Devika Rani has carried "Jeevan-Naiya" to its sixth week of crowded audiences at the Imperial.

"JEEVAN NAIYA" ENTERS SIXTH WEEK

At The Imperial

A fastidious high-brow who had always given Indian films a wide berth has at last been converted! And he is not the only one who has been won over by Bombay Talkies' excellent production, "Jeevan Naiya", which now enters sixth week at the Imperial Cinema.

During the last five weeks, in fact, a very large number of discriminating cine-goers have had to change their opinion about Indian talkies. They came to the Imperial confirmed sceptics but stayed to appreciate the brilliant technique and superb acting of "Jeevan Naiya" This process of "conversion" has been going on all these weeks, not only in Bombay but also in Delhi and Lahore, where too, the picture is having a very successful run. Film reviews in Delhi and Lahore papers speak highly of the picture which is unanimously acclaimed to be a distinct step forward in the Indian film industry.

In "Jeevan Naiya" even the most devastating critic of Indian cine-technique has found little to criticise. The technical features—photography, sound-recording, processing, editing and settings—achieve a standard of perfection never surpassed in an Indian film. In fact they would stand comparison with the best productions of Hollywood and Elstree. As regards acting, Devika Rani, who has already distinguished herself as an artiste of rare talents, gives the best performance of her career and lends charm and dignity to the whole picture. In Ashok Kumar who plays the male lead, keen film critics have found a young artiste who is destined to go very far, indeed, if he maintains the high level of acting which he achieved in "Jeevan Naiya."

What has further gladdened the hearts of lovers of Indian art is the presentation in one of the sequences of "Jeevan Naiya" of a interesting dance item, the "kite dance" by the well-known dancer, Mumtaz Ali and Sunita Devi provides a welcome relief after the infliction of crude cabaret scenes in many Indian films. The selection as well as the rendering of the songs too shows good taste and elegance and a veritable feast for the ears is provided for the audience.

Saigal And Nawab in "Millionaire" (New Theatres) at the Minerva.

"Small Town Girl" Shown at the Central this week.

About Studios And Stars

"SMALL TOWN GIRL" STARS JANET GAYNOR & ROBERT TAYLOR

At Central

M-G-M Filmization of Ben Ames Williams Best-Seller Novel of Girl Who Escapes Humdrum Small-Town Environment Through "Cocktail Marriage," is coming this week at the Central as One of Season's Outstanding Productions.

Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor form the striking new screen team coming next week to the Central Theatre, in "Small Town Girl," M-G-M's picturization of the popular novel by Ben Ames Williams.

Produced for the screen by Hunt Stromberg who has given the world "Ah Wilderness" and "Rose Marie" in recent months, the photoplay was directed by William Wellman, whose biography includes "Wings", "The Conqueror", "So Big," and "Call of the Wild" among many other hits.

The notable cast includes Binnie Barnes, Lewis Stone, Andy Devine, Elizabeth Patterson, Frank Craven, James Stewart and a score of others.

The story of "Small Town Girl" revolves about Kay Brannan who lives with her family in Carvel, Massachusetts, and detests the humdrum of small town life. Everybody expects her to marry Elmer, the telephone man; but one night she meets Bob Dakin, from Boston, who is going Home from a football game. They go to a Night Club where students are celebrating, and before morning they are married at a Gretna Green. Ten minutes later Bob wrecks their car and goes to sleep; next morning he has no recollection of the marriage, in fact, he barely remembers meeting Kay.

Bob is a gentleman and decides to make the best of it. He takes Kay to his aristocratic parents, but turns against her when she confesses she knew what was going on but didn't stop the wedding. So Kay finds herself in a unhappy plight; her husband will have nothing to do with her and keeps up his romance with Priscilla, a society beauty to whom he has been engaged. To keep up appearance Kay and Bob have a kissless honeymoon aboard the Dakin yacht, but Bob and Priscilla agree they'll be married when Bob gets a divorce after a decent interval.

Kay moves through a series of trying experiences, but through her gentle influence Bob quits drinking and devotes himself more to his really brilliant career as a surgeon. One night Kay finds Bob in Priscilla's apartment, forces him to go to the hospital for an important operation, and that same night decides she can bear no more; she goes back to her family in Carvel and resigns herself to forgetting Bob.

Through losing her, Bob learns just how much he has learned to care for her. And one night, while the papers are printing rumours of his impending divorce, he drives into Carvel just as he did on that other night. He hurries up Kay and begs her forgiveness. Once more they ride away from the small town, this time to happiness.

"These Three" with Merle Oberon and Miriam Hopkins at the Regal this week.

"CHHAYA"

At The Majestic

"Chhaya" or "Holy Crime" is the title given to the social production of Huns Pictures, which is running at the Majestic, featuring Baburao Pendharkar, the Versatile character-actor, Master Vinayak (who also directed the picture); Miss. Ratnaprabha; Miss Indra Wadker and Mrs. Lila Chitnis. The picture depicts the tale of a touching romance complicated by love and treachery and all the passions and emotions that move the hearts and fill the lives of men and women of every community. Brilliant song-hits by Indira Wadker, and songs of Ratnaprabha, from the porminent feature of this picture.

"The world is without humanity". This is an acute, but none the less true, axiom, the dire truth of which begins to be experienced by Prakash, Kala, and Suman, the three moving characters of our story, from the day their beloved mother lay in bed, almost at death's door. To postpone the inevitable, their needy father misappropriates certain monies belonging to the Bank in which he serves, but his fraud is soon discovered, and he, add to the misery of the children is as soon dwelt with according to Law. His desire to conceal his stigmatised face from the gaze of the world is fulfilled in the prison, not through exoneration of his guilt, but by deliverance through death.

Poor Prakash, struggles for life with Kara, his beautiful sister and his brother Suman. Prakash a great poet and an author contributes to Press assuming the name of a woman, Nisha, and passes a quiet life. Chhaya, the daughter of Dadasaheb, the Judge who has convicted Prakash's father, is, by nature, a passionate devotee of art. With others, she also becomes a fan almost a fanatic, reader of the poems and poetry of Nisha, the incarnation of Prakash. She is betrothed to the reputed physician and surgeon, Dr. Atul who is exceptionally brilliant in his department of science, and aspires to the ambition of earning honours in the West, the home of scientific research, for his momentous discoveries.

On Chhaya's day of bethrothal, Dadasaheb announces an award of a medal for the best poem, all in difference to the wish almost persistence—of his daughter, as it were to celebrate the event which is, however, awarded to a poem by Nisha. At the insistence of the gathering, Prakash recites the poem; it enthralls the audience, and a peculiar sort of mute but significant admiration takes birth in the heart of Chhaya. Love invariably dawns in the union of poetry and music, two arts complimentary to each other. And Prakash and Chhaya are no exception.

The tuneful and melodious songs, the brilliant acting coupled with the thrilling incidents in the story, are features which all film-fans, irrespective of caste or creed instinctively enjoy. There is clever and subtle story, cleverly depicted; there are the emotional acting of Master Vinayak, Miss Indira Wadker and Miss Ratnaprabha. Mention must be made of Mr. Baburao Pendharkar, the renowned character-actor. One can find excellent technical skill in this picture, for which Mr. Pandurang Naik Nate of Ranjit) is responsible. This picture in Marathi version, is showing at the Cinema Majestic.

THE ARLISS PICTURE

"Old English" At The Opera

The secret of the remarkable success enjoyed by George Arliss for thirty years on the American stage and screen is undoubtedly due to the long period of training he received as a struggling young actor, touring the English provinces.

The Arliss genius developed slowly. The master artist, whose crowning achievement in the minds of many is his Vitaphone version of "Old English" for Warner Bros., the current attraction at the Royal Opera House, spent many long and weary years learning the business of character acting.

After a moderate success in England and several successful seasons with a supporting cast in London, Arliss came to America with Mrs. Patrick Campbell to play four months. He remained, however, season after season until a wise producer recognized his great ability and starred him in his first play, Molnar's "Devil." As a consequence the English actor became the dean of American stage stars and later of the American screen.

"Old English" was the greatest stage success in which Arliss appeared. The Galsworthy drama has been faithfully and beautifully transferred to the screen with an impressive supporting cast under the able direction of Alfred E. Green.

"Klondike Annie" starring Mae West at Pathe.

"Dancing Feet" with Ben Lyon, Joan Marsh and Eddie Nugent seen this week at the Capitol.

NEW YORK COTTON 14 POINTS UP

Tight Spot Situation And Scarcity Of Contracts

BULLION FIRM AND WHEAT ALSO UPWARD

BOMBAY, June 20.

On Saturday Cross Rates ruled quiet but steady.

N. Y. COTTON VERY ACTIVE

New York cotton was very active on general buying activity influenced by the tightness of the spot situation and scarcity of contracts. There was good trade and foreign buying and short covering.

BULLION FIRM

London gold was firm and silver also ruled firm.

RISING TENDENCY IN WHEAT

Wheat maintained a rising tendency, other commodities also displayed strength.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1935

New York, June 20

Previous closing	11.44
To-day's opening	11.50
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	11.58
Difference	+14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

Liverpool, June 20

Previous closing	6.12
To-day's opening	6.19
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	6.20
Difference	+08

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 223-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 20

Cotton was very active to-day on general buying activity to-day following tightness of the spot situation and the scarcity of contracts while profit taking was readily absorbed. Purchases chiefly consisted of trade, shorts covering and foreign buying with a fairly good local enquiry.

Trading in October commenced at 11.50 i.e. 6 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying together with considerable fluence of which prices gradually advanced and October closed at 11.58 with a rise of 14 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 20

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.91/11.93) 12.18/12.18
October (11.36/11.35) 11.50/11.49
December (11.32/11.32) 11.42/11.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 20

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.45) 6.57
American October (6.10) 6.20
Egyptian July (8.78) 8.92
Egyptian October (8.70) 8.84

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 20

Broach cotton for July August delivery advanced to Rs. 223-12 and New Broach April May to Rs. 216-12 at night. The rates at 10 p.m. were Rs. 223-8 and 216-12 respectively with New York closing futures 14 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 20

Silver opened quietly steady at Rs. 48/7, 48/8 and 48/10. After early inactivity prices showed brighter tendency following improved London cables which induced considerable local buying and covering which carried prices high and closed steady at Rs. 48/15, 49 and 49/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/5/6, 34/5/9 and 34/6. The market was very quiet and featureless with traders little disposed to enter into fresh commitments pending the clarification of the financial situation abroad. The market closed steady at Rs. 34/5/6, 34/5/9 and 34/6.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

U. S. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 20

Previous closing	5.02 3/32
To-day's opening	5.01 15/16
To-day's closing	5.01 1/2

U. S. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 20

Previous closing	5.01 7/8
To-day's opening	5.02 1/8
To-day's closing	5.01 15/16
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, June 20

Previous closing	76.21
To-day's opening	76.21
To-day's closing	76.15
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 20

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 1/8 but later fell to 5.01 15/16 on the lack of support.

Franc opened at 76.21 and then appreciated to 76.13 on fairly good buying activity influenced by improved French financial situation but closed at 76.15.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 20

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/16d.	19 11/16d.
Forward	19 1/2d.	19 3/4d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 20

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-6) £6-18-9

DISCOUNTS

London, June 20

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent 15/16 to 15/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, June 20 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.76 3/8) 5.74 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.00) 37.95
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/4) 0.94 3/8
London on Milan (64.00) 63.93
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32) 1-2 7/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 20 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 20

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 65 1/8) dol 64 7/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/8) unquoted

U S Steel Common (dol 63 1/2) dol 62 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 127 3/4) unquoted.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 20

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 71 3/4 and October 71 1/2. The market was fairly active on scattered speculative buying influenced by encouraging outside cables.

SILVER CABLES

London, June 20

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Marked rise on bear covering and India buying. Small offering. China sold. Market quietly steady at the rise."

protect your teeth with—
Odol Tooth Paste
makes teeth like pearls
What do you expect from your toothpaste? That it should keep your teeth absolutely clean ... naturally white without damaging the enamel; that it should massage the gums and keep them firm and healthy; that it should be highly antiseptic and prevent decay germs from settling in the crevices; that it should have a pleasant taste and leave the breath sweet and fragrant.
Odol, as doctors and dentists all over the world have testified, does all these things if used twice daily—and no toothpaste can do more.

SHARE BAZAR

ERRATIC PRICE MOVEMENT

Operators Puzzled On Franc Question

Bombay, June 20.

The local Share Bazar opened very steady to-day but soon prices gave way on heavy selling pressure. Later on there was active general buying.

It seems that operators are puzzled over the Franc question. Definite news of no devaluation is considered a bullish factor by a section of operators but others believe that measure to stop expert of French capital will be virtually "off Gold Standard". On account of this uncertainty the market was erratic

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 710/ and declined to Rs. 692/8 on heavy unloading but prices again recovered to the open-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 20.

Century 135 132 133 135
Bom. Dyeing 662 660 667 666 671 672
Kohinoor 206 205 206
Central India 225 222 225
New Great 107/8
Simplex 60 61/14
Swadeshi 157 160
Bundi 37/6 37/4 37/6
I. Cement 521 511 521 520 521/4
Punjab 26/6
Shahabad 495 488 493 492/8
Andhra 1660 1641 1652 1647 1652
Tata Hydro 179/6 178/12
Tata Power 1650 1643 1650 1632 1637 1633 1640 1638 1645 1641 1643
Tram. Ord. 139/11
T. Steel Dfd 707 710 692 700 697 711 708 710 712
T Steel Ord. 180 180/8 178/4 179 178.12 180/12 180 181
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 155.8 155/12 156 155/12
Bellapur 186 188 190
B. Steam 295 294/6
B. Burma 461 455 470 468 467

ing level on general buying. Ordinary shares also after declining to Rs. 177/8 recovered to Rs. 180/4.

There was scattered buying in Bombay Dyeing shares influenced by sharp rise in cotton. Bombay Burma shares were firm on steady buying.

Hydro. Electric shares were irregular. There was considerable selling pressure in Tata Powers as it was believed that some forfeited shares will soon be found in the market.

On the whole the market was quiet with an uncertain tone.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 20.

100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	672 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	135 0
100 Central India	225 0
100 Colaba	116 4
100 Coorla	85 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-8
100 Finlay	115 10
100 Gokak	160 0
1000 Hindustan	1705 0
100 Inodre	54 6
100 Khatau	61 4
100 Kohinoor	206 4
250 Laxmi	585 0
100 Madhavji	4 12
250 Madras United	35 0
100 Morarji	705 0
250 Modern	41 0
50 Mysore	85 10
100 New Great	108 2
100 Osmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	1810 0
50 Simplex	X.D. 61 14
100 Swadeshi	160 0
100 Swan	83 2
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1185 0
1000 Western	760 0

BANKS

50-110 Baroda	111 12
25-50 Central	33 12
500 Imperial	1570 0
125-100 Im Conty	390 0
50-100 India	130 0
100 Reserve Bank	130 12

SHARP RISE IN COTTON

Active Covering And Buying

Bombay, June 20.

Following a further rise of 4 to 23 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled fairly active and firm on short covering and speculative buying. Long liquidation was well absorbed and prices recorded a sharp rise.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 214 for Broach A/M. delivery against previous closing at Rs. 211/12 but prices declined to Rs. 213/8 on long liquidation. Later on prices again improved to Rs. 214/4 and Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 220/12.

Considerable short covering in New York cotton market with fears of small tenders, prices jumped up and we think that the present improvement may be carried further in the near future, but we think it risky to buy cotton around present level particularly in the face of favourable weather over U. S. Cotton Belt.

The undertone of the market was firm and it seems that urgent short interest is now covered up.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points but the market opened firm at a rise of 5 points and local market picked up firmness on renewed buying. The market was strong and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	222	0	6
Broach A/M	215	4	6
Oomra July	207	12	0
Oomra D/J	195	0	0
Bengal July	178	4	6
Bengal D/J	156	0	0

5 Union	5-7-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	37 6
70 Gwalior	126 4
160 Indian	521 4
40 Katni Dfd.	2315 0
100 Katni Ord.	386 4
75 Okha	285 0
10 Punjab	26 6
100 Sahabad	492 8
70 United	143 0

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	12 10
15-75 New India	41 10
200 Oriental	4920 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 2

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	165 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1652 8
10 Ajmer	13 2
50 Bom. Tram	159 6
100 Bombay Suburban	176 4
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	230 0
100 Surat	191 4
100 Tata Hydro	178 12
1000 Tata Power	1643 12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	902 8
100 C. Province	98 0
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujrat	88 0
100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	99 0
500 Tapty Valley	786 4

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	38 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	712 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	181 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	232 8
50 Belapur Sugar	190 0
250 Bombay Steam	294 6
125 Bombay Burma	467 8
50 Bombay Burma Con.	157 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-12-0
50 Bombay Telephone	113 8
100 Indian Bleaching	109 6
100 Indian Radio Defd.	550 0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	520 0
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	18 15
30 Premier Construction	83 0
25 Tata Oil	18 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	302 8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5 p.c. Central India	510 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1556 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st X.D.	185 10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	562 8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 20.

Yesterday London gold price declined one penny to 85-18 6 and London Paris Exchange was 17 points down at 76.21 Dollar Sterling cross rate was 5 02 3.32

London silver market easy at a decline of 3/16d with China and speculative selling. Montreal prices were 18 to 20 points lower and New York silver prices stood at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted today at 1.2 3.8.

The French Government announced that there will be no devaluation of the Franc and they will take legislative measures to stop the outflow of French capital.

The local market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. There was scattered buying in gold and silver which improved prices.

	Gold Rs. a. p.	Silver. Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 5 6	48 -0 0
Ashad delivery	34 5 9	48 11 0
Ashad Teji-mandi	0 4 0	0 12 0
Shrawan delivery	34 5 9	48 12 6
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0 7 0	1 6 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 20.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/5
3 per cent 1951/54 103/6
3 per cent 1941 104/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/12
3 1/2 per cent 1917/50 106/14
4 per cent 1943 110/10
4 per cent 1960/70 115/0
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/4
5 per cent 1939/44 106/7
5 per cent 1940/43 110/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/6

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/9
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 110/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130
6 per cent K P T 1956 130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104/0

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/14 and gradually eased off to Rs. 98/10.

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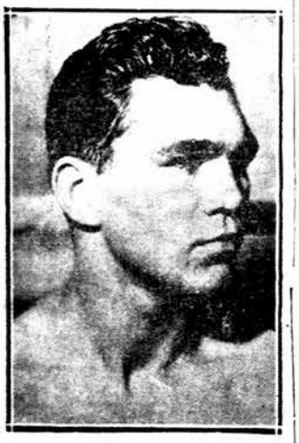

Max Schmeling,

TRAVESTY OF FACT

Forty-Hour Week In India Will Ruin Steel Trade, Says Homi Mehta

GENEVA, June 19

The International Labour Office has decided to refer to the drafting committee a convention providing for a 40-hour week in the iron and steel industry. The I.L.O. also decided to place the question of a 40-hour week in the textile industry on next year's agenda.

Dealing with the iron and steel industry in India Sir Homi Mehta said the conditions were such, as it was necessary to employ a greater number of men for a given job than employed in Europe. The adoption of a forty-hour week in India would ruin the industry, which was still in the infancy.

Mr. Fullay said it was a travesty of fact to say that labour in iron and steel industry was contented. Referring to the conditions of work in steel mills, he said their attempts from 1928 to secure better conditions of work and wages had met with repression at the hands of the Government.

The efficiency of Indian workers suffered, because the policy of the Government was dictated by management thousands of miles away. In Bombay, this lack of contact with workers had lowered their efficiency and increased the lack of understanding.

SHIP MASTER CENSURED

Court 'Of Inquiry Verdict On "Winchester Castle" Grounding

LONDON, June 19.

The Court of Inquiry regarding the "Winchester Castle" grounding has found that the stranding was due to the failure of the Master to navigate the vessel with proper seaman-like care, in that he failed to ascertain accurately the position of the vessel.

The Master was severely censured and ordered to contribute £50 towards the cost. The Court has found that the chief Wireless Officer did not render the assistance that might be expected from a competent Officer of his experience.—Reuter.

KING TO HAVE HOLIDAY ABROAD

LONDON, June 20.

The King will spend the summer holidays in the Riviera and has rented a Chateau "Delhorloon" near Cannes.

This will be the first time for many years, that the reigning monarch had a holiday abroad.—Reuter.

Schmeling Knocks Out Louis

German Relentlessly Punishes Negro In New York Bout

NEW YORK, June 10.

Max Schmeling (German) knocked out Joe Louis (Negro) in the twelfth round.

LOUIS BATTERED TO PULP

Back from a fistic grave, which almost every sports writer assigned him, came Max Schmeling, battering the mighty Joe Louis to pulp within twelve rounds, and became the long-awaited White hope.

It is announced that he has been already signed to meet James Braddock for the Championship. Schmeling overcame Louis's early lead and fought him to a standstill. He received the plaudits with a happy smile on his face.

Black and blue, Louis slumped in his corner, practically senseless, his seconds working feverishly to bring him round. Louis was down in the fourth round for the first time in his professional career, but did not take a count. His eyes showed fear.

After that Schmeling tore in and it was only the splendid stamina of the Negro, which saved him from earlier defeat.

The crowd of 65,000 rose to their feet when the Negro was counted out after 2 minutes, 39 seconds of the twelfth round.

The 85-year old Tom O'Rourke, an old-time fighter, died in Schmeling's dressing room before the fight. This was regarded as a bad omen for Schmeling.—Reuter.

JOE LOUIS.

STUDENTS PREPARE THEIR CHARTER OF RIGHTS

Warning Against Embittering Relations

For the first time in the his tory of India, the students have prepared their "Charter of Rights."

The Bombay students have given the lead, and the principles underlying the Charter were unanimously approved at a public meeting of the students at the Blavatsky Hall on Saturday evening.

The meeting requested the Students' Brotherhood to expedite the holding of a Students' Conference to ventilate their grievances and concert effective measures to secure their demands.

The Charter sets forth the rights and obligations of the students in regard to (1) The State (2) The University and (3) their parents.

The meeting warned certain Senators who propose to table a censure motion against the sympathisers with students that their action was 'calculated to embitter irretrievably the relations between the University and the students".

The meeting also condemned the "blood and iron" attitude adopted by the Vice-Chancellor and Senators in regard to the demonstrations last week.

Mr. B. G. Horniman presided over the meeting.

(Further Report in the next Issue)

DISSOLUTION OF FASCIST LEAGUES

French Rightists Make Strong Protest

PARIS, June 19.

The publication of a decree dissovling four Fascist Leagues has aroused indignation of the Right parties, a number of deputies of which have tabled a proposal in the Chamber asking for immediate dissolution of all defensive groups of the Left, such as, Young Socialists, Red Falcon and Communist Avant Garde on the grounds that any measures taken against the socalled private militias must be applied to all bodies without distinction.—Reuter.

MORE GOLD IN BANK OF ENGLAND

Easy Money Conditions

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 20

Money Market: Gold and more gold is the Bank of England's answer to the ruling high note circulation due to the foreign preference about British notes and this week's purchases of gold reached the scale unknown during recent years.

Heavy application together with easy monetary conditions caused a sharp setback in the average rate of treasury bills.

Cotton again advanced on speculative buying and bullish weather strengthened wheat but other commodities were quiet.

In foreign exchanges gold currencies after further advancing in terms of sterling partially reacted on less bear covering.

FRANCE'S LAST DITCH AGAINST DEVALUATION

PARIS: June 20.

A Bill ratifying the Convention between Government and the Bank of France, providing temporary advance by the Bank to the Government of a maximum ten milliard Francs to meet the forthcoming Treasury needs, has been voted in the Chamber by 340 votes to 208.

The Bill, in reality, gives the Government 22 milliard Francs to spend for, in addition to the 10 million Francs advance.

The Government obtains the right to issue further 12 milliards Treasury Bills by an ingenious book-keeping device.

The next step will be to launch a baby bond loan, to which the nation will be invited to subscribe as the last ditch against devaluation.—Reuter.

NEW SWEDISH CABINET

STOCKHOLM, June 19.

The new Cabinet consists of six members of the agrarian party, six Government officials and non-political experts.

The Prime Minister will also be the Minister of Agriculture.—Reuter.

Cecil Wins Alexandra Stakes: Record Tote Takings

ASCOT June 19.

The last day of Ascot was marked by a heavy thunderstorm reminiscent of the famous one in 1930.

The Alexandra Stakes of 2 3/4 miles, the longest race under the Jockey Club rules went to Sir Abe Bailey's consistent performer Cecil, starting at 3 to 1 against (second favourite).

Mrs. Shand's Thankerton saved the face of the Derby candidates by winning the Jersey Stakes, starting at 2 to 1 on, but scored only by three quarters of a length from the 100 to 7 outsider in Veuve Clicquot.

Only one other favourite. Sir Laurence Phillip's The Hour at 9 to 4 against was successful in the Windsor Castle Stakes.

Well-backed horses won the other races. In the Britannia Stakes Lord Roseberrys Edgehill scored at 9 to 1 against.

The Hardwicke Stakes was taken by M. Marcel Boussac's Corrida at 8 to 1, in which the even money favourite Plassy was unplaced.

The Wokingham Stakes was won by Sir Victor Sassoon's Cora Deans at 7 to 1. The King's Stand Stakes went to Mrs. Long's Sweet Polly at 7 to 1, giving Gordon Richards only his second winning ride of the meeting.

The Ascot totalisator took £104,000 to-day making a total of £426,000 for the meeting.

Last year's record was beaten by £86,000.—Reuter

ASCOT RACE.

LONDON, June 19.

The last day of the Ascot race was marked by heavy thunderstorm reminiscent of the famous one of 1930.

Alexandra Stakes: Two miles and three quarters, longest race under Jockey Club rules went to Sir Abe Baileys consistent performer Cecil.—Reuter's Special.

Reduction In Electricity Charges In Suburbs

The Bombay and Suburban Electric Supply Company has decided to reduce the rates for electric energy in the suburbs of Bombay from 5 as. to 4-1/2 as. per unit with effect from July 1 next. The rate for energy for domestic purposes has also been reduced from 2 as. to 1 anna per unit from the same date.

It is understood the Company also proposes to revise the rates of charges for street lighting for municipalities and other public bodies in the suburbs.

IS IT SUICIDE?

POONA, June 20.

The death took place last night from gunshot wound in the head of Lieut R. B. W. Williams of the Somerset Light Infantry. The deceased was reported to have been depressed about his failure to pass the examination.—A. P.

OUR SHORT STORY

A WEEK'S NOTICE

(By J. J. S.)

Ramu had not slept for the whole of night because of the bed bugs. In the morning he was angry with his wife for being the cause of the nasty insects: why did she not kill them during the day? She too reciprocated with greater ire and force. Her words cut and bit on all sides. Ramu flew into rage. He dressed himself and left the house in great fury. He had gone a little distance, when it occurred to him that he had not fought well with his wife; she would be exulting in her triumph. He returned home.

But as he faced his wife, who was still raging and foaming with anger, all the words he had rehearsed failed him. But since he wanted to strike the iron hot, he blurted out whatever came on the tip of his tongue. He said, "I am sick of you, and you may not expect me for one week."

With these words he heeled round and fled from the scorching words of his spouse, which followed him till he had gone out of the range of hearing.

That evening, as Ramu got out from his office, he unconciously took the route to his house. As he stepped on the threshold of his house he remembered what he had told his wife in the morning: not to expect him for one week. He drew back and walked rapidly away.

He had not eaten a single morsel of food since morning, and hence was feeling awfully hungry. He had no money to buy an eatable with. The rats of hunger gnawed his stomach. He did not want to borrow. He cursed the moment when through the damnable fury and haste he had told his wife not to expect him for a week. He cursed his parents-in-law for producing such an ill tempered "he-woman" and then binding him with nuptial cords to her. He rated his own parents also for selecting such a siren of a woman as Kamla for him.

So absorbed was he with his soliloquy that it was only when he had walked more than three miles that it occurred to him that he had come much more distance than he intended, and that too towards a direction he least wished. He turned about.

It had become dark by now.

A short walk brought him to a tramway junction. And before he himself knew, he had jumped into a tram car that was starting all the time. The car had gone a little distance, when he discovered two things. Firstly—it was not a discovery, but a fact he had forgotten—that he had no money with which to pay his tram fare; and secondly, that he had boarded a wrong tram.

Luckily, the ticket collector did not come to him before the next halting place. When the tram slowed down at the next station Ramu jumped out of it. He ran as fast as his legs could help him. The ticket collector shouted after him. But Ramu paid no heed to him. He ran into an alley, not looking behind for once. His progress was stopped short, however, by his running against an enormous mass of flesh. It was a beefy woman of huge size he had run against. The woman lost her balance and fell down, cursing, abusing and calling him by many bad appellations. Ramu, who too had kissed the ground as a result of the concussion, got up and ran at a record beating rate.

As he turned into a street, he felt as if he was being chased by some one. It was a dog, who was running after him quietly. He got terrified and ran faster. The dog too accelerated its speed. No one in the street tried to help poor Ramu. It was fun for the onlookers.

The dog overtook him at last and held him tight by the right leg of his pants with its teeth. At this point, an onlooker was provoked by human feelings to help his fellow creature in trouble. After a hard struggle the two men overcame the dog. Ramu was exhausted. He sat down on the pavement to take respite. He had the look of a martyr on his profile. As a result of the fight with the dog Ramu had lost a big piece of cloth from his pants.

After a short while he got up and began walking homeward, forgetting once again his notice of a week's absence from home.

Weary and exhausted through walking, running, fighting, and hunger, he at last reached his house. But another misfortune awaited him there. The door of the house, which was open when he came before, was now locked Mrs. Ramu had gone to her parents.

And he had no key to get in even. Poor Ramu!

POPE'S SILENCE

Bishop Of St. Albans Criticises Pontiff's Attitude Towards Italian Aggression

The Bishop of St. Albans (Dr. M. B. Furse), addressing the diocesan conference at Hitchen, last month said that they had looked in vain for any outspoken denunciation of Italy's criminal conduct from the head of the largest Christian communion in the world, whose seat of government was at Rome and who claimed to be the Vicar of Christ on earth.

During the last eight months there could be few, if any, of them who had not felt an unceasing sense of shame and humiliation at the importance of the civilised world to stop a great powerful Christian nation, itself an orginal member of the League of Nations from waging war on a fellow-State member, and waging it with all the callous ruthlessness which modern science had placed at its disposal, in direct violation of the sanctity of its word and of its own definite and solemn repudiation of such barbarous methods of warfare as poison gas.

"I dare to say that Signor Mussolini and those associated with him in the government of Italy have made the name of the so-called civilised white man stink in the nostrils of native peoples, not only in Abyssinia but in every part of Africa" added Dr. Suse—"Manchester Guardian."

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EX ORIENTE LUX

WAYS AND MEANS TO GET IT

(By Dr. J. C. Tavadia, B.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in the University of Hamburg).

There is a well-known Arabic saying that the duty of the learned lies therein that they relate what they know. It is in pursuance of this adage that we have thought giving, in these columns and from time to time, some news and views relating to the oriental studies and researches. The plan is to bring notable work in the line to the notice of our readers interested in the subject, and also to offer suggestions and criticisms as to what should be undertaken and what avoided by the concerned.

In every department of our national life there is room for reform and progress; but politics and economics occupy so much of our attention that we almost ignore other matters like social and educational, and even while dealing with educational affairs the special subject of orientalistics is rarely taken into consideration, for it is neither practical nor perhaps popular. Of course, we are not ignorant of various noble attempts made in various quarters; but let anybody compare them with the work being achieved in western countries, and he will at once see that there is ample room both for reform in method and progress in outlook. It is true that in other branches of studies also we do not do more than follow more or less rigorously the result arrived at by western scholars; but it is quite natural if one were to demand something more, something original and solid, in the domain with which we are intimately connected.

It is with this end in view that we want to proceed with the task set before us. But we hope thereby not to be charged with the common offence of "much talk and no work". The reader may rest assured that the latter is the writer's principal concern; and he is even little inclined to the former; yet it is necessary to indulge therein, once in a way, for the said end and object especially when he is debarred from fulfilling it himself, being placed so far and in so peculiar position. In such a case he can certainly excuse himself with the words of that famous Persian essayist of the Baconian type, Prince Amir Unsuru-l-Maali Kay-gaus: "On the speaker no more than speaking is obligatory; when the hearer is not the purchaser thereof what is to be done? But we will not go further and say with him that it is not the matter for grief and sorrow;—it will, indeed, be a matter of great 'grief and sorrow' if no proper steps are taken."

The quotation occurs in the introductory chapter of his Qabusnama, a very remarkable work, which is often prescribed for one of our University examinations. The Indian lithographed edition lying before me is not very satisfactory; but the one prepared by that Persian voluminous and versatile writer, editor, and lexicographer of the last century, Rizaquli Khan, must be better; and still better must be the recent edition by Said Nafisy with introduction, notes, and index. The book is of very great importance from various points of view, and it is of no less interest to general readers as well; for it is full of wit and wisdom, rich in anecdote and illustration, and teeming with pithy sayings,—all written in a direct style and out of real life of ripe experience. If I come by this recent edition I may write more about it on a future occasion; but to-day, proceeding from that other edition, some remarks may be made on our usual method of issuing Arabic, Persian and Hindustani books.

"CHEAP AND BADLY PRINTED INDIAN BOOKS"

We, of course, refer to lithographed editions, about which everybody must have come across, times without number, the most contemptuous remark "cheap and badly printed Indian books". (The emphasis does not seem to be less upon "cheap", although this qualification should be considered a merit and can by no means be a defect.) But the services rendered by them cannot be denied by any one; it is only they that have made accessible many a work of intrinsic value to the student and scholar. Nor can we say that lithography by itself is inferior to printing. But the question is why apparent and easily avoidable defects are not removed. It seems we are so used to them that they are not at all felt to be defects but quite normal phenomena! At least no steps are taken to make any improvement in the process of lithography for all these years; whereas in printing method all sorts of different types are introduced, though we cannot say that the more recent ones are also the better ones in every respect some of them being too indistinct and rather troublesome to the eye. Be this as it may, the fact remains that lithography as such is by no means inherently inferior to printing; rather it has many advantages over this. The only thing is that we would like to introduce certain reforms like the following.

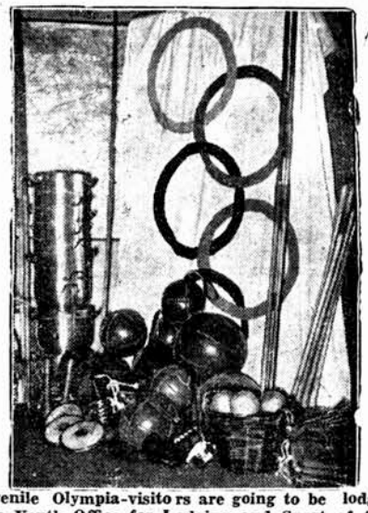
SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. The task of lithographing must be entrusted to careful and scrupulous scribes. 2. The words must be clearly and distinctly separated. 3. The Izafat in all cases and other vowel signs and diacritical marks in special ones must be given. 4. Marks of punctuation must be introduced. 5. The margines may be used for notes but never for the text. These points refer to false economy to which we may also add the use of bad paper. Why should it be of such poor quality? These defects can be easily avoided, there is no question about it.

But there are other points of quite different nature, which should also be taken into consideration. And, indeed, our learned men are not incapable of managing them too. They are only unwilling to do so. We mean critical methods in edition. Our professors and other responsible scholars should examine the best available manuscripts of a text before editing it. (But for this purpose there must be a systematic search and cataloguing of manuscripts. Even this priliminary task remains to be done in many cases, especially as regards private collections.) Important variants should be given for the further guidance of the reader.

These are, one may think, nothing but platitudes: everybody knows that these are excellent ideals, but they cannot be put into practice; and that ordinary students do not even require such "variorum" editions of oriental authors, for also in the case of English or French and even classical authors only simple editions are privided. This is all true, but who will dare to compare, in point of reliableness, the latter with the "thoroughly revised and corrected" editions of Persian classics put into the hands of our students even by responsible professors? Nothing can be more different than these two types of editions. Of course, we are fully aware of the drawbacks and difficulties that lie in our way, but shall we, therefore, allow the old order going unhampered and unchanged for ever? I also know that our learned men consider certain western methods quite pedantic and peurile. Well, there may be matters which are so well known that no words may be wasted on them; but can any one say that the demand for critical editions is also pedantic and peurile?

No, certainly not, we can and must have more or less critical and reliable editions, which do not consist of their being published in type instead of in lithography. They can be safely lithographed as before, but with due regard to the suggested innovations. Then they will have even some advantages over the printed editions, for it is much easier and cheaper to introduce various diacritical marks while lithographing than while setting types. Also from aesthetic point of view even a moderate Nastaliq would surpass some requisite kind of types.



44,000 juvenile Olympia-visitors are going to be lodged and fed by the Youth Office for Lodging and Sport of the City of Berlin. The young visitors will have at their disposal tent and other sport equipments as well as the libraries of the Olympia Youth Office.

AUTHORS TO CONTEND

International Competitions Of Olympiad

Twelve nations are competing in the literary competitions of the XIth Olympiad, being two more than at the Amsterdam Olympiad in 1928 and four more than at Los Angeles in 1932. This is all the more satisfactory in view of the fact that several of the great nations—such as France, Great Britain (which has never been represented in these contests), Holland, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark have not entered this year, but Finland, Greece, Latvia and Bulgaria are making their first appearance. Of the thirty-seven works entered eight come from Austria, six each from Switzerland and Italy, four each from Germany, Hungary and the United States, and two from Czechoslovakia, while Finland, Greece, Latvia and Poland have each entered one work. The number of the Bulgarian entries has not yet been notified.

The Groups A and C, lyrics and epic works, have attracted nearly equal entries; but there are only six entries for Group B, dramatic works—a small number when it is remembered that, as in the athletic contests, there are three awards for each Group. As in the case of the musical competitions the entries for the literary competitions include not only well-known names but also the names of many authors hitherto less prominent, which will lend special interest to the results.

Group A, for lyric works contains no German entry. Austria is represented by Dr. Theodor Heinrich Mayer ("Choir of Sportsmen"), Hans Helmut Stoiber ("The Discus"), and Hermann Stowasser ("The High Diver"); Switzerland by Hans Schochlin ("Intellect and Sport"), and Fred Jent (German dialect works); Italy by Lina Galli ("Sette Poesie"), Bruno Fattori ("Profili Azzurri"), and Lino Businco ("Cinque Poesie"); America by Theron A. Newell ("Philo-poems"), Francois Peabody Magoun ("Annals of British Football"), and Brace & Co., ("North of the Orient"); Latvia by Wilfred Strifeldt ("Olympic Letters"); Czechoslovakia by Jerry ("Of the Sense and Substance of Sport"); Hungary by Teofil von Marschalko ("Agon"); Austria by Alexander Lernet-Holenia ("The Marathon Run"), Rudolph von Eichthal ("A German Blade"), and Roda-Roda ("Polo"); and Switzerland by Louis Grivel ("Odyssee du Vingtieme.")

In Group C, epic works, the German-speaking countries play the most prominent role. Germany is represented by Hans Dominazl ("Dirk III"), Ernst Udet ("My Life as Aviator"), and Wilhelm Ehmer ("About the Peak of the World"); and Austria by Dr. Hans Naderer and Heinrich Rienoszle ("The National Hero"), and Ludo Gerwald ("Sacrifice of Themistocles"). Switzerland is represented by Jacques Schumacher ("Olympic Dancers") Oskar Dyhrenfurth ("Demon Himalaya") and Paul Martin ("La Lumiere sur le Stade"). Other works to be submitted to the International Jury include: "Eternal Olympia", by Richard Augsten (Czechoslovakia); "Olympic Idealism", by Takis G. Sakellariou (Greece); "Avoveteen" by Urbo Karhumaki (Finland); "Dysk Olympijski", by Jan Parandowski (Poland); "Dialdalkoszoru" by Tharnoy Kostyal Laszlo (Hungary); and "The Voice of Bugle Ann", by Coward Melann (America); likewise three Italian entries "Io, Suo Padre", by Alba de Cespedes; "Cerchi", by Franco Cianpetti; and "Cacciatore si Nasce" by Eugenio Barisoni.

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THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Is Indeed A Divine Profession!

A Radio Talk By Dr. D. R. Hakim, M.B.B.S.

Good evening everybody,

I have great pleasure for the opportunity I have to talk to you this evening on the merits of the profession of which I have the good luck to be a happy member. The subject of my talk is "The Ideals in Medical Profession."

I believe you will not hesitate to confirm my statement if I were to say that the medical profession is indeed a divine profession, it is a profession so superb in its merits that, if rightly observed with its ethics certainly renders its follower an idol of humanity. This noble profession primarily evolves the virtue of health—a sincere help and act of duty natural of a worthy human to humanity—an act which terminates in eternal joy and satisfaction to its partaker. It is a help very often so timely given when it is very badly wanted—a help to save a human who is perhaps struggling between life and death or suffering excruciating pains of some malignant ailments.

Behold a figure, solitary and sunken in Tattered dress, with tears in her eyes, horror-stricken physiognomy depicting anxiety and despair, running up desperately to one's clinic looking up to you with gasping breath signifying an expression to earnestly help her dear one who is utterly in distress of some dire disease and who could this lamenting strange figure be! She is a sorrow stricken mother—her motherly devotion stressed with utter poverty has driven her frenzied to find some one who could help her to save her only son, her only source of hope and pleasure in her chequered life, who is lying in precarious condition, suffering the pangs of seeming death. And could her heartfelt plea even fall flat on the human ear except that of the stone-ear except that of the stone-hearted tyrannical in human? No, never. Such is the distressed situation of the sympathetic and sorrow-striken mother in search of help.

And, now let us, on the other hand, visualise the pangs of the innocent victim lying destitute in the dark and dirty corner of an ill-ventilated room in one of the slums tortured by both poverty and pains. And what does he mutter with exhausted breath and incessant tears in his eyes as his last appeal. He pleads, "Oh, God! save me from my miseries; it's unbearable—help, help"; indeed it is the cry of the victim in agony of disease and with these last words of plea the innocent soul lies unconscious of the response to his heart-felt plea to the Almighty. There comes now a divine soul to rescue this unfortunate sufferer with a kind and sympathetic eye and a tender touch to convey his diagnostic intelligence—and who could this God-sent mystic creature be? He is a doctor —not arrogant and awkward, but polite and pleasant as his profession demands.

Serious Risks Faced By Doctors

And who knows the sufferings of such a doctor himself? How many of his patients do ever sympathise with him? Who ever realizes the risks he puts his own precious life to in his noble profession? Very few indeed—very few.

If all is well with the patient, he is spared, but if adverse be the case even this divine soul is not spared by the scandal-mongers. But why should a doctor care for the outcome so long as he is honest and conscientious in his dealings? This profession is divine, and to follow faithfully is to follow religion in a way and it is the duty of every member of the profession to sacrifice any materialistic interests and tread honestly in the path which will ultimately gain the goal—the treasure of Heaven.

A worthy member of the profession is, indeed, an ideal asset of his country. He is ever a source of cordial reception, as his useful services may be summoned at any moment and at any place, and an ideal medico willingly parts with them irrespective of his self-interest. It can very well be said of him in these few lines:—

In mirth and misery ever one needs,
Impartial and honest always he feeds;
So serene and sympathetic in all his deeds,
A doctor in profession, so divine he leads.
And indeed a divine profession!

Noted Philanthropic Medicoes

Blessed be the souls of the premier Parsi philanthropic medicoes —to mention but a few, the late Dr. Bahadurji and Dr. Surveyor and to mention the recent heroes of the profession, the late Dr. Sarkari and Dr. Veil who, following in the precepts of their sacred religion and rightfully observing the honoured ethics of their noble profession, have left an immortal memory of their sacrificing virtues to the suffering souls in gratitude. And who could forget the India's premier philanthropic medical institution, the world-renowned Sir J. J. Hospital, which sees no difference in caste or creed, and where innumerable patients have poured in, and are pouring in still to obtain the blessful cure from the immortal spirit of the sacred benefactor, the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy—a pride of the Parsi community.

Indeed, therefore, in this divine profession are embodied the ideals of help, sincerity and charity, and any deviation from these virtues will certainly not maintain the ideals of this noble profession.

May we now peep into a few of those which we may call "the deviated virtues," in other words, "the tricks of the trade."

"Tricks Of The Trade"

Imagine oneself being called upon a trifling case—well, one hurries up excitedly, as this might be perhaps the first occasion or a longed-for opportunity, after a trying, patient waiting in one's practice, and seeing it to be some infection, very ordinary, one reflects to oneself "well, nothing worth it except the usual visiting charges; so let me try my trick of the trade to make my purse a little heavier." And what does one do? One orders the emergency box—perhaps lying idle down in a car awaiting the master's call for baby—choses from the stock of injection ampoules, indeed a fairly large-sized, rather comparatively attractive ampoule, beheads its neck with the dignified solemnity of doing something serious and important, (taking, of course, precaution skilfully to preserve the broken ampoule, lest its identity be revealed), draws its contents into the syringe and injects with professional solemnity —and what do you think this miraculous medicine so solemnly injected could be? May I reveal to you? But please—in confidence— it's "Aqua-Distillata-" I mean nothing else but pure distilled water—and now, one's strenuous task is finished—one is, indeed, eligible for an extra demand for fees for such a big dose of the special injection, for which one may often receive praise from the isolated section of the fairer sex.

The bare fact of giving this simple injection in itself is not culpable, as the same would be perfectly justifiable if given in good faith with a moral intent to confer a psychic impression on a high strung neurotic or mentally ill-balanced individual, who would otherwise remain unaffected with the cure expect by psychological treatment.

And now visualise to yourself someone presiding on one's dispensary chair, gazing at the empty chairs and benches round about, but surrounded with that professional weapon round the neck, a weapon which distinguishes a medico from a layman—I mean a doctor's favourite stethoscope, and an auroscopic mirror fastened round the forehead, though there be none present to ask for their mercy—and an occasional pretence of spluttering a prescription, especially during the passage of a heavy traffic, though none else except perhaps a compounder would pose as a patient at the time.

Creating Prejudice Against Brother Doctor

And now luckily one sees a figure entering one's dispensary with a labelled bottle in hand; one pretends to be busy, calls the patient after a while and interrogating the patient with a superiority complex pounces upon the bottle bearing the label of another professional brother to whom this poor victim must have previously been—and what trick does one play now? One pretends reading the label cautiously turning the bottle playfully round with an occasional mimic smile mingled with that peculiar manifestation of physiognomy which is calculated impressively to prejudice the patient's mind in respect to the the genuineness of the former treatment. And now, puffed up with one's success in the initiative one with the superiority complex claims to cure the patient miraculously, labelling the case falsely before him to be something serious and persistent (perhaps pneumonia or typhoid,) though in reality it may be a mere corysa or a mild benign malarial infection. And naturally the milder infection passes off rapidly—very likely, perhaps, by virtue of one's natural immunity—but the credit runs to this talented hero. And so one is run down in professional prestige in the eyes of others by these "tricks of the trade" and perhaps many more such. One would even consider it humiliating to seek consultation with another professional brother if requested by a patient or if a case baffles one. Why, one may even resent the above suggestion, claiming, perhaps, "who is cleverer than I" (though one may merely be a low grade qualified human), at the same time forgetting the ethics of the noble profession.

Base Competition Must Be Eliminated

All these are qualities rather grossly abnormal to the profession. The medical profession is, as I said before, a divine profession, in which there should not exist the tinge of any base competition. Every member of the profession is out for a moral and honest competition—there should always exist love, fraternity and sincerity amongst its members. There is never a humiliation in referring to a fellow brother for one's professional dilemma to solve the problem, for one is ever a student, the more so in science, for one's whole life time and with all the so-called modern advancement of science, a human mind may be said to have revealed only a fraction of nature's mystery and perhaps in time to come may never even reach perfection.

May we now end our talk with the recapitulation of a few of the ideals essential in this noble profession and what are these? these comprise help, sincerity, charity, simplicity, straight-forwardness and mutual affinity. Oh, what a consolation? What a pleasure? What a human act to help a distressed soul with outstanding sincerity and unassuming simplicity! What a divine act to rear the old and infirm, through hospitable charity and what a pride in the execution of one's professional duty, with unfailing straight-forwardness and mutual affinity! Indeed, a unique combination of virtues is vested in this honoured profession.

I firmly believe there could be hardly any one in the profession in whom these essential qualities are not vested and, if I be wrong in my assertion, I hope this could be verified by mending one's way to become an idol of the profession—if not already so.

Good-bye everybody.

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

HUMAN CORKS

Contest To Find The Lighter

Australia's two human corks, Mrs. Robecca Parker of Melbourne and Mrs. Rose, of Sydney, neither of whom can sink in either salt or fresh water, have just had a contest to determine who has the lowest specific gravity. Mrs. Parker won, because her legs refused to stay under water.

Both entered the appointed pool simultaneously and both lay on their backs and drank cups of morning tea. Lying on her side, however, presented difficulties to Mrs. Parker who, having got settled, was several times turned over by puffs of wind. Mrs. Rose then sat on the water her knees tucked under her chin and her arms clasping her legs, boboing gently up and down. This, however, was too much for Mrs. Parker who could not secure her legs which floated determinedly in front of her.

MODERN ELECTRO-PLATING

Many innovations in the process of electro-plating have been made during the last ten years. In a lecture to the Society of Chemical Industry J. G. Roberts has described how the announcement in 1925 of the United States Bureau of Printing that printing plates could be made many times more durable by plating them with chromium led to the present wide use of chromium planting. It is possible to deposit extremely hard chromium layer on surfaces such as cycle rims, which are exposed to the wear of brake blocks. Some chromium deposits have proved hard enough to disintegrate diamonds used for measuring their hardness, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

New sources for plating ornaments with precious metals have been found. Hitherto gold and silver have been chiefly used for these purposes, but platinum and rhodium may now be used. Rhodium resists tarnishing with extraordinary power. It remains white in strong solutions of sulphides, and it is claimed that a layer of rhodium one ten-thousandth of an inch thick withstood boiling in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids for half an hour without losing weight or appearance. The thinness of the layer makes the cost of anti-tarnish plating with rhodium little more than with nickel or chromium.

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Prof. Fred C. Koch and Mrs. Koch, of the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Chicago, prepared a new type of vitamin D from an artificial derivative of cholesterol. The new vitamin D has been found to be much more potent than the older type in preventing rickets in poultry, for which about half the vitamin D on the market is used.

Aerial Lingua Franca

Co-operation Of Universities To Be Sought

The ardent radio fan may be able to get Athens easily enough; what comes over the air from the Acropolis is more than likely to be Greek to him.

Right there, says E. H. Scott, head of the Scott Radio Laboratories in Chicago, is the biggest problem confronting the industry to-day. If you can't understand what is being said, he argues, nine-tenths of the pleasure in making the distant short-wave connection is lost.

What he proposes to do about it is to set up an international language for the radio—perhaps Ido, Esperanto, modernized Latin, or basic English.

"International hatred and jealousies born out of provincialism will never be solved through Geneva conferences alone," he warns. "The solution to widespread good-will among nations can best be brought about by an intelligently leavened world language."

UNIVERSITY ARBITERS.

Because he believes that to further his plan it would be necessary to set up chairs in whatever language is selected in colleges universities, and secondary schools, he intends to make a swing around the country conferring with the heads of the modern language departments of several universities. Several of these arbiters of speech already have met him half-way.

Dr. William A. Nitze, Chairman of the Department of Romance Languages at the University of Chicago, does not favour Esperanto. "It has never accomplished much in this direction," he feels. "I think basic English would be readily accepted by the people and the Governments."

"Any synthetic language such as Esperanto or Ido has little or no chance of being spread by means of radio," says Prof. Edwin B. Place of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, who prefers a "living language."

New Yorkers eyed Mr. Scott's plan hopefully, albeit skeptically, remembering the international language campaign conducted by Station WRNY and "Radio News," which died from lack of interest in eighteen months.—"Literary Digest."

MOVIES OF THE SUN

Michigan University Builds Apparatus Which Records Solar Explosions At Rate Of 12 Per Minute

About ten years ago Francis C. McMath, his son, Robert, and Judge Henry S. Hulbert, all graduates of the University of Michigan, decided that it was time to make movies of the sun, moon and stars. It looked like an easy task. Substitute for the usual photographic apparatus at the eye end of a telescope a case holding a motion-picture film and the trick is done.

The McMaths and Judge Hulbert found that it was by no means a simple problem of adaptation that they had to solve. Before they knew it they were inventors. Moreover, they had to call in outside technical assistance.

The University of Michigan now has completed the McMath-Hulbert solar tower—a place where movies are to be made with mirrors that can follow the sun while the camera itself remains stationary. You would know from the architectural style—the domes—that this is an astronomical observatory of some kind. But you have to go inside to discover that a picture of the sun is reflected down into a well thirty-four feet deep and that at the bottom of the well is the picture-taking apparatus.

This is probably the most efficient solar tower in the world. Director McMath (the younger of the two McMaths) is sure that motion pictures of solar explosions ("prominences" of hydrogen) can be taken at the rate of twelve a minute—fast work in astronomical photography of any kind.—"New York Times."

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE

Noteworthy German Innovation

Beginning with June 1st, 1936, anyone in Germany putting in a telephone call for Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Japan, Dutch East Indies, Paraguay, Peru, Siam, or Venezuela, will be permitted to transmit one or two key words indicating the subject-matter of his desired telephone conversation. When these key words are transmitted to the person who is being called, he will know what the telephone call is about and will be able to prepare himself to answer the call when the connection is complete. In this manner, the time allowed for the call can be used to better advantage. No extra charge will be made for these "key words."

FALLEN LEAVES

There's Money In Them!

Fallen autumn leaves have a commercial value, after all. Bacchus Marsh, a town in the Australian State of Victoria which hitherto has carefully swept, stacked and burnt them have discovered this, and are exporting them to Germany. A consignment of 200 bags, largely of elm and pricot leaves has just left. It appears that they are to be used in the manufacture of a certain chemical in Germany. It is all a closely guarded secret.

A GLASS TRAIN

Passengers Obtain An Uninterrupted View

A "Glass" train is the latest novelty for travellers on German railways. The upper part of the train is almost entirely of glass and offers passengers an uninterrupted view of the surrounding scenery. In the hilly and mountainous country the improvement is especially attractive. It will be put into regular service for special excursions from Munich to a different destination each day. The "Glass Train" is the third important break-way from conventional train design that German engineers have made recently—the other two being streamlined locomotives and double-decker carriages.

SCIENTIFIC JARGON

Scientists can clothe their thoughts in most amazing words. Sometimes, by this means, they can even hide their ideas completely from the layman. Francis D. Acland in a recent letter to the London Times quoted from an unnamed technical writer the following sentence:

"It would appear from what evidence is available that the act of oviposition is immediatley stimulated by the crepuscular diminution in the intensity of illumination and the rise in relative humidity as the diurnal temperature decreases."

Mr. Acland threw those thirty-six words out of the window and, using only twelve, said exactly what the other fellow said: "Egg-laying seems to be stimulated by twilight and the dampness of evening." The writer of the technical jargon was talking about a moth, but even if the moth had just eaten his woollen underwear, such language would hardly be justified, remarks a contemporary.

Sunday Chronicle

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

Suitor: "Darling, I got your father at the psychological moment."
She: "Why, did he give his consent?"
Suitor: "No, but he'd just taken his boots off."

"WOMAN" ATHLETE BECOMES MAN

Surgeon's Operations Bring About Change In Sex

A well-known British athlete who gained international honours as a woman has as a result of two operations changed her sex and become a man.

For 30 years Miss Mary Edith Louise Weston of Orestin, near Plymouth, lived the normal life of a woman, and in addition won the British Women's Championship for putting the shot and throwing the javelin.

Now "she" is Mr. Mark Weston and has discarded skirts, blouse and silk stockings for trousers, shirt and collar and tie.

Last month she received the following certificate signed by Mr. L. R. Broster, a surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital:

"This is to certify that Mr. Mark Weston, who has always been brought up as a female, is a male, and should continue life as such."

Mr. Weston, as a woman, competed in the World Games at Prague in 1930.

"I began to realise that I was abnormal and had no business competing in women's games," he told a reporter. "For sometime I did not have the courage to see a doctor. A few weeks ago I saw a specialist in London and after undergoing two operations in Charing Cross Hospital and convalescing for seven weeks I have returned home as a man."

Many remarkable sex operations have been carried out at the Charing Cross Hospital, including is was recently stated, no fewer than 25 on women who were changing into men. The operations on these patients restored them to normal womanhood.

A few months ago, it will be recalled, a Czechoslovakian woman athlete, Miss Zdenka Koubkova, who competed in the Women's World Games at the White City, underwent a series of operations to change her sex. She has now altered her name to Mr. Zdenek Koubek.

(See photographs on cover page 2)

Sterilisation, The Supreme Contraceptive

"An Ideal Method For The Poor And The Unintelligent"

(BY DR. A. P. PILLAY.)

A categorical statement to the effect that modern sterilisation does not involve the removal of any organ or the lessening of sex feelings or functions is essential, as even doctors seem to be uncertain about it. It is not to be confused with the ancient castration. The operation in the male is no more serious than the removal of a skin wart and does not require a single day's absence from work.

When it has been decided to control births for eugenic, medical or economic reasons, sterilisation is the safest and best method. The more effective contraceptives known have about 2 per cent. failures, are relatively expensive, and to some, psychically objectionable. Their use also demands a certain amount of care and intelligence on the part of the user. That is why Havelock Ellis considers sterilisation the supreme contraceptive. For obvious reasons, it should form the ideal method for the poor and the unintelligent. Among the Hindus, the man can remarry while the woman cannot. Hence even a considerate husband would often prefer his wife to be sterilised. I have not yet heard a single religious or other objection raised. Sterilisation in the female is a more serious operation, as it entails opening of the abdomen. Hence it should not be lightly undertaken.

Uncertain Law

If there are free clinics available for this purpose, many would come in for the operation, as it is so simple, the patient has not to bother any more about contraceptives, and the clinic will not have the expense of a follow-up system. Unfortunately, the law about sterilisation in this country, also in England, is uncertain. This is because this operation is confused with the mediaeval offence of "mayhem" under Section 18 of the Offences against the Person Act. The present situation summed up is: sterilisation for reasons of health is always lawful; for eugenic reasons or as a form of birth control, probably unlawful; in the insane always unlawful, except for reasons of health. And yet the operation is widely performed in India as well as in other countries as a method of birth control. Dr. C. P. Blacker, Secretary of the English Eugenics Society, is of opinion that if there is a death, and this is possible only in women with undetected heart lesions, an inquiry might be ordered. Otherwise, as long as the operation is performed by doctors no notice will be taken by Government.

Two interesting court rulings might be cited. During the second half of 1932, it came to the notice of the Police at Garz that a considerable number of men in that town had been sterilised for birth control purposes. In July 1933, these operators were tried and the Provincial Court acquitted them. The Supreme Court, on appeal, to the surprise of all, reversed the lower Court's judgment and sentenced the operators to varying terms of imprisonment. This Court held that surgical operations are lawful only if they are intended to save or sustain life or if they are diagnostic or prophylactic! By this definition ritual circumcision, face lifting and even skin grafting are unlawful. No complaint will be brought in a Court in these cases, as there is no organized religious opposition to them as there is in the case of birth control.

An American Ruling

In U.S.A. a husband was sterilised for medical reasons, viz., because his wife was certified to be unfit to go through another pregnancy. The operation failed and the doctor was sued for damages. The Trial Court dismissed the suit stating that the operation was against public policy. The Supreme Court, on appeal, decided that sterilisation was not in the same class as 'mayhem' or maiming, as it does not impair the vigour of the patient but may even frequently improve it. The operation was, therefore, not against public policy.

Even when there is no religious bias, the law in sex matters is so uncertain, that Magnus Hirschfield wrote: "Criminal law as applied to sex provides the most marked illustration of the opposing views entertained by the various peoples of the world. The multiplicity of contrary views shows on what uncertain grounds the stony forest of legal statutes has been reared .... So great is man's uncertainty as to what, in sex is biologically right and wrong, socially good and bad."

Reformers Need Courage

The medical and legal professions and all those interested in social problems should enter into the discussion of these questions more actively and take a definite stand, based on biological facts and not on sentiments. Havelock Ellis truly remarks: 'All advance in social reform, even when it involves surgery, is and always has been, effected by heroic pioneers who are ready to act, and even if need be, to become martyrs. They slowly win the world to their side. "The law slowly limps behind!"

EXTENDING LIFE'S SPAN

Experiment With Diet

The riddle of extending the span of human life was attacked from a new angle, that of diet in the last half of adult life, in a six-year experiment, the beginning of which was announced recently at Cornell University.

President Livingston Farrand announced a gift of 42,500 dollars by the Rockefeller Foundation to support the new study for six years. The investigation is based upon a Cornell discovery that the diets which science has hitherto concentrated on, those for most rapid growth of the young, are antagonistic for longevity in rats. The life span of these animals was increased by diets low in calories, diets the opposite of the optimum feeding for growth of the young.

Many body, bone, and internal organ changes were noted as a result of the long-life diets. The new study proposes to find out the meaning of these effects and whether some of them can be applied to adults not only to prolong life but to retain mental and physical vigour to the last.

Mrs. Maggs: "Her husband looks like a man who has gone through a lot."
Mrs. Daggs: "Yes, you ought to see the stock of empties in their backyard."

SLEEPLESSNESS TEST

Vision Fails First

Four University of Southern California students were recently subjected to a sleeplessness test. The eyes of one became too heavy, so only three finished the test. Perversely, the three students were wider awake than they had been at any time during the previous thirty-six hours. Not that they were not glad to turn off the radio, snap off the lights, put away the cards, and leave Dr. Brant Clark and Dr. Neil Warren, University of Southern California psychologists, to figure out the results. Even for a college boy, fifty-four hours without forty winks is too long.

"The greatest loss in any single faculty was vision," said Dr. Clark. "The boys just couldn't see clearly. Their notions of perspective were bad, their eye movements slow, and their judgment of colour erratic. It shows what a problem the sleepy driver is'.'

There also was great loss of accuracy and steadiness in the tests for writing, aiming a gun, and hitting a nail on the head. General tests showed that muscular co-ordination was low. But there were periods when the boys seemed to make brief comeback to alertness, a phenomenon noted in every-day life.

The longer the boys stayed awake, the more irritable they became. Attendants were constantly on hand, not only to keep them from nodding off, but also to keep them from flying at each other. Full results of the test will not be known for several weeks.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Monsoon Follies continues to confound his critics. After the downpour of last week-end, everybody thought that the monsoon had at last set in earnest. But for the first four days of the week we had cloudless skies and rain was conspicuous by its absence. The weather was, again, sultry and trying. Since Thursday night, however, there has been a return of monsoon conditions.

Students' Protest

The Bombay University was the scene of a great demonstration on Monday and Tuesday. At the meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, it was decided to voice the protest against the "Matriculation Massacre" by taking out a procession of students and their sympathisers to the University on Monday morning. Those who organized the procession,—among them being a few Senators—desired to lay the grievances of the students before the Senators, who had assembled at the University for their periodical meeting. The principal demands formulated by the Committee, which was appointed at the meeting, were that (1) a supplementary examination be held in the month of July for which (2) no fees should be charged. (3) It was also urged that the result of the April examination should be brought upto 44 per cent which is the average of the last five years. By no stretch of imagination can those demands be called extravagant or unreasonable.

Armed Camp

It was evident, however, that the members of the Senate were in no mood to listen to the representation of the students. When the processionists marched to the Senate Hall, scenes of confusion and pandemonium prevailed. The un-called-for presence of the police was also a provocative factor. The unfortunate remark of the Vice-Chancellor that it was a "rowdy mob" created great resentment among the demonstrators, who insisted upon its withdrawal. The upshot of it all was Monday's meeting of the Senate proved abortive. Next day the University premises presented the appearance of an armed camp. The gardens were closed to the public, and the Senate meeting was held—under police protection! A number of protestors, nevertheless, made themselves felt by shouting slogans, etc. The Senate has met, concluded its agenda and dispersed—without doing anything to redress the grievances of the Matriculation victims. Surely apathy cannot go any further!

Perfect Roll Campaign

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is trying its utmost to speed up the work of enrolling the electors. Many meetings are being held at the different centres in the city to explain to the public the value of the franchise and to solicit their co-operation. That co-operation, however, is not coming in as abundant a measure as it ought to. It appears that only four thousand fresh voters have taken the trouble to get themselves enrolled since the electoral propaganda began. The response from women voters, especially is almost disappointing. At any rate in this city there must be a large number of women who are entitled to a vote on the literary qualification. There are hardly two weeks left now before the lists will be finally closed on the 3rd of July, and it behoves all citizens who value their right to see that their names appear on the roll.

Slot Machine

The city police are understood to have made up their minds at last that the slot machines ought to go. It is now more than a month since a ban was placed upon them by the suburban police, and in deciding to follow that lead, our Police Commissioner has done only the right thing. For the slot machines are being utilised everywhere in the city to-day as pure instruments of gambling, and the menace has been steadily growing day by day. The restaurants in the city are doing a roaring trade, of course, out of these machines, but their presence in the shops is an unmitigated nuisance to the legitimate patrons. The slot machines will be henceforth allowed only for public amusement, and the real character of their popularity will therefore, be soon apparent.

The Punjab's Triumph

The finals of the Inter-University Cricket Championship were played during the week on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds. Though the Bombay University secured a first innings lead, the Punjab players by their brilliant play in the second innings won the match, the championship and the coveted Patia Cup. The North Indians generally gave a far better display in all the departments of the game and their victory was thus very well-deserved. It ought to be noted, however, that due to rain, the match could not be played on the fourth day, and thus on technical grounds, Bombay ought to have been declared the winners. But the Bombay University captain showed the true spirit of sportsmanship by not taking his stand on the letter of the law, and thus allowing his opponents to win a merited triumph. "En passant" it may be noted that this match ought to have been played during the last season only, and that its postponement so long casts no credit on the organizers.

Civic Deputation

As a result of the recent visit of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta our Mayor, to Calcutta, it has been tentatively suggested that a civic deputation from Calcutta should visit Bombay in the near future. A similar visit was paid about a score of years ago, and it was very helpful in creating contacts between the two Corporations. Though the two cities pose as rivals to the title of 'urbs prima in Indis', it is after all a friendly rivalry. The problems that face the two cities are largely similar and an interchange of visits will no doubt be mutually beneficial.

How To Be Happy Though Modern

(Continued from page 1)

the specifically modern conception of amusement.

As a relief from the strain of overwork, these things are no doubt well enough; but as a means to happiness they suffer from two defects. First, the amusements which they connote are mass-produced. They are not, that is to say, addressed to individual men and women. They are designed to appeal to the highest common factor of the tastes of a hundred million men and women. They appeal, in fact, to what is common to all and not to what is distinctive in you and me. Secondly, they are creation-saving and energy-minimizing. They do not challenge our faculties; they do not exercise our skill, they do not increase the intensity of our living. In a word, they are all too easy, with the result that those who rely upon them for their happiness are apt to be bored and miserable without knowing the reason.

Compared with these the humblest and the dullest occupations of leisure that a man chooses for himself—making a rabbit hutch, digging an allotment, constructing a radio set, reading a difficult book, or tarring the bottom of a boat—can give quiet astonishing returns in happiness is this: Cultivate an interest in things for their own sake, and you will not have to bother as to whether they will make you happy. For on looking back you will find that you have been happy.

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in

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It is the DEVIL IN MAN THAT DOMINATES THE ANGEL IN HIM—!

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Certainly nobody can ignore the "slaughter of innocents" at the last Matriculation University Examination. I have received such pathetic letters from some of my sisters and brothers from almost all the centres that even through these columns I must put up a protest on their behalf.

No doubt much has already been said in the local press and elsewhere, and a huge cry has been raised against the great injustice done to poor students. And as our organisation is also concerned with the students more or less, we cannot refrain ourselves from writing these few lines.

The result of this year's Matriculation Examination is, indeed, shocking. Of the 23,884 candidates that appeared at the Examination only 6,720 have been declared to be successful. This shows that out of every hundred candidates only 28 have been found to be worthy of promotion while the remaining 72 are, in the eyes of examiners, unfit for promotion.

If we compare this shocking result with the results of the last few years, we find that the percentage of the successful candidates is appallingly low this year. A few years ago the percentage of passes was about 40. The percentage of the last year's passes then fell to 34. And this percentage has deteriorated as low as 28 this year!

Even if one compares this Bombay University Matriculation result with that of the Calcutta University Matriculation Examination one realises that the result of this year's Bombay University Matriculation Examination is severely shocking. The percentage of the successful candidates who appeared at this year's Calcutta University Matriculation is more than 60 per cent., while the Bombay University authorities have condescended to pass only 28 out of every 100 candidates that appeared at the last Matriculation Examination!

What Does This Show?

It clearly shows that there is some pre-meditated plan that has brought about such a shocking result. It is also clear that it is this premeditated plan that has led the Bombay University authorities to give increasingly deteriorating results for the last few years. For this, therefore, they deserve every kind of reproach.

Do they not know that at least half the number of students who pass the Matriculation Examination cease to prosecute their studies further and take service or are engaged in some business for the earning of their bread? Are they not aware that the certificate of passing the Matriculation Examination is a great help to them in earning their livelihood?

In view of all this, we cannot help exclaiming and voicing also the others' feelings: "What a shocking result they have given! What a slaughter of innocents they have consciously or unconsciously made! What fine exhibition of the lack of common sense and worldly wisdom they have displayed!" But one wonders, if at all such words, however bitter and severe they may be, can ever make any desired effect in the minds of the authorities concerned!

As I am writing this, I hear the shouts of young men—the innocents who have been slaughtered—as they go in a procession to the University offices: And I sincerely hope ere this comes in print, something will have happened for their good . . . . I take this opportunity also to congratulate those of my sisters and brothers, who have so happily informed me that they have passed out: And I wish them a useful career hereafter.

* * * *

CHILDREN COMING HOME

Children laughing in the sun
Spells adventure just begun.
Hear the laughter in the street
As the rhythmic little feet
Lightly leap and run.
Children singing in the sun
Are making up their golden games—
Pavements have enchanted names
And every puddle is a pool
To children coming home from school.

SYLVIA SPENCER,
in "Christian Science Monitor."

GIRLS LEARNING ARCHERY.
(Photo by Bro. B. Sudarshan).

A SUMMER-TIME STUDY.

MEETING AN UNKNOWN FRIEND

(Note:—Here is an article from one of our Associates Bro. H. A. Khan of Bombay who met another Associate from Jalgaon Bro. B. S. Mohite. They never knew each other before and were brought into bonds of friendship through Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association. The following account must prove interesting to our readers, and I do hope many more acquaintances would be brought about in this manner throughout India: Thus let the great Brotherhood of the Children of our Motherland, grow from more to more day by day!—Dada.)

On the 18th of May, 1936, I received from Bro. B. S. Mohite, Associate No. 258 a post card in which he introduced himself to me telling me all about himself. I replied to him, and told him all about myself. Then on 23rd May, 1936, I received another card from him asking me to see him at the Victoria Terminus Station, near the bookstall at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 24th and wanting to know whether the time and date would suit me. I replied to him that I should be very much pleased to see him and also that I shall be putting on a Fez Cap, which would make matters easier for the purpose of recognising each other.

On Sunday at the appointed time, I went to V. T. and there I saw a bareheaded young man of about 18 years moving about. On being questioned I found out my objective and there we were standing, shaking hands with each other. From there we went to a hotel and took tea. Then we went on along Hornby Road. From the hotel we went straight to the Prince of Wales Museum and there spent nearly an hour. Then we went to Back Bay and there on the bridge we sat on benches and talked about many things. I showed to him the site where the Cricket Stadium is to be built. He was very much interested in the scheme and he seemed very keen at playing cricket. Then after nearly four hours of enjoyable company I said good-bye to my friend at the Church Gate Station at 7-50 p.m.

Now I will tell you something about Brother B. S. Mohite and the things I discussed with him. Bro. Babu Sakharam Mohite, is an accomplished artist and a keen cricketer, and though we had never seen each other before, he became very friendly with me in a very short time. Bro. B. S. Mohite belongs to Jalgaon and had come to Bombay to spend his vacation, and he told me that he had appeared at the Matriculation Examination from the Dhulia Centre. As I too had appeared at the aforesaid examination we wished each other good luck and brilliant success.

Then Bro. Mohite told me of his visit to Dada. He described Dada as a very active young man and told me that through Dada was unfortunately unwell at the time of his visit, he spoke very cheerfully with him. During his talks he also informed me that he was a keen cricketer and had won many Medals in tournaments. He said that he liked Bombay very much, and proposed joining a college in Bombay after passing his examination.

As I know from Dada, this is the first case, where two members of the Balkan-ji-Bari have actually met each other, after being pen friends for a very short time, so

On the Footsteps of Learning.
(Photo by Sis. Sulabha).

I and Bro. Mohite are very proud of this. I have every hope that such meetings between our members in general and of different communities in particular will create good-will and harmony between the different Indian communities.

—Bro. H. A. Khan,
(Associate No. 259).

SMILE AWHILE.

Of the Same Mettle.

"I am a man of few words," said the haughty instructor to the new student. "If I beckon with my finger, that means come."

"Suits me," replied the recruit, cheerfully. "I'm a man of few

SPECIAL ISSUE

The next month's issue of "Pushpa — The Children's Own Paper" will be a special one.

It contains more pictures than usual, an extra Art Supplement of Village Scenes and Views and special articles by Syt. Gijubhai Badheka, Syt. Harindranath Chatopadhyaya, and Miss Khorshed Taraporevala, besides the usual regular features.

Order your copy now from the Management Office, 31, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4, enclosing two annas stamps.

The annual subscription of the journal is Rupee One only payable in advance.

words, too. If I shake my head, that means I'm not coming!"

Can't Be Tricked.

Teacher: "Now, Willie, how much do six and four make?"

Willie: "Twelve."

Teacher: "Guess again."

Willie (doubtfully): "Eleven—nine—thirteen."

Teacher: "How about ten?"

Willie: "Oh, you can't mix me up that way. Five and five make ten."

No Offence.

Johnny: "Isn't that monkey just like Uncle James?"

Mother: "Behave yourself, Johnny. You mustn't say things like that."

Johnny: "But the monkey can't understand."

Keeping Himself Amused.

Tourist: "Don't you ever get lonesome up here?"

Mountaineer: "Oh, yes, but I have a couple of good jokes I tell myself."

More Now.

Teacher: "Smith, how many bones have you in your body?"

Pupil: "I don't know, sir."

Teacher: "But you were told yesterday."

Pupil: "Yes, sir. But I had fish for breakfast this morning."

Excellent Idea.

After many years in different parts of the world, two old friends met in London. After the first greeting, one of them turned to the other and said:

"Let's walk round the corner and have a drink to celebrate. Not a bad idea, eh?"

"Bad?" said his friend. "I think it's a rotten idea. Let's run!"

Parrot-Like Boys.

A teacher was giving intructions to his class to be followed during the forthcoming inspection. "Now Boys," said he "remember to greet the person who comes to examine you—good-morning or good-afternoon, sir or madam as the case may be."

The inspector came. The boys burst forth." Good-morning or good-afternoon, sir or madam, as the case may be." The inspector was flabergasted.

* * * *

Just Hark!

Pat was rather slow in getting ready to go to work.

"What's troubling you, Pat?" asked Mrs. Murphy.

"Sure, now, I can't get this big flask of tea into my pocket at all!" replied Pat, looking very hot and bothered.

Well, give it back to me and I'll empty some of it out!" said Mrs. Murphy.

* * * *

SOME GOOD SAYINGS.

There is infinite happiness in this world if we make up our mind to look for it in the right places.

The highest reward for man's toil is not what one gets for it, but what he becomes by it.

When you have an elephant on hand, and he wants to run away better let him run.

When you cannot remove an obstacle just plough round it.

God bless my mother! All I am or hope to be I owe to her.

I do not think much of a man who is not wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.

* * * *

THE FOOL AND THE MOON.

One moonlit night a Fool saw the image of the moon in a well. The fellow thought that the poor moon had fallen into the well, and so he began to devise means to bring it out.

He procured a rope, and attaching a hook at one at its ends, he let it down into the well. After he had moved about the hook in the well for some time in vain, he found that it had clung fast to something, and so began to pull.

But the hook had caught hold of a large stone in the bottom of the well, and so he was unable to pull back the rope. At last the rope which was old and worn, gave way and he fell back on the ground with a jerk.

On looking up, he found the moon in the sky, and cried out in delight "So I have after all succeeded in taking the poor fellow out of the well."

—Sent by Bro. Amrit T. Chugh.

* * * *

FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

The following are new issues of stamps:

Belgian Congo: The new charity stamps bearing the portrait of the late Queen Astrid, coming shortly, 1.25, 5c. and 1.50, 10c.

Egypt: The 10m red military franchise stamp issued on March 1, 1936, sheet of 100.

Cape July: The 10c. dark green and 20c. slate green of the Spanish Morocco type of 1933-34 have been overprinted in red "Cabo Juby".

New Zealand: Anzac, 1915-1936 two special stamps will be on sale on April 27, 1936.

Najad: A set of five stamps has been issued in commemoration of the fourth year of the reign of King Ibn Saud (1930).

* * * *

TRY THESE TRICKS

Here is a good balancing trick for which you will require three chairs and three rulers. The chairs must be alike, and the rulers of equal length and width. Arrange the chairs so that their backs form a triangle. There should be a small space between each chair.

Place the end of the first ruler on the top of the first chair; end of the second ruler on the top of the second chair, and the other end of the second ruler under the end of the first ruler. The third ruler should be placed on the back of the third chair, and the opposite end of the third ruler linked under the second and over the first ruler. The rulers support one another, and it will be possible for you to balance some article in the centre where the rulers are linked together.

I wonder if you know this little trick? It shows you how to look through a hole in your hand.

First, you must get a piece of paper about five inches wide and six inches long, and roll it into a tube. Then hold up your left hand so that the palm faces you, and place the tube against the edge of it, pointing it just a little to the left.

Now look through the paper tube with your right eye, keeping your left eye on the palm of your hand —and it will look just as if there is a hole right through the middle of your hand.

* * * *

PRIZE COMPETITIONS

A man took certain number of fruits from a garden to market for sale. He being illiterate could not count them except upto 10, so he apportioned them in lots of 2 each. There was one balance left.

He continued the same process 4 times by placing them all in lots of 3 at a time, 4 at a time, 5 at a time, with the same results, but when he placed them all in lots of 7 each there was no balance.

How many fruits were there in all? Let the girls and boys studying upto Matric solve this simple sum and send me the answer within a fortnight They must not forget to mention their age and full address, and whether a girl or a boy.

Those who are enrolled in the **Children's Association must mention their Certificate No,** and the others must enclose a one anna stamp as entry fee. Children of the same household, neighbourhood or class can send their entries all together under one and the same cover. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

The function at Khar held in connection with the visit of Miss Hoor S. Daryani and her Sister Miss Baig S. Daryani was a most successful one. A full description of the same with photos taken at the time will appear in these columns next Sunday.

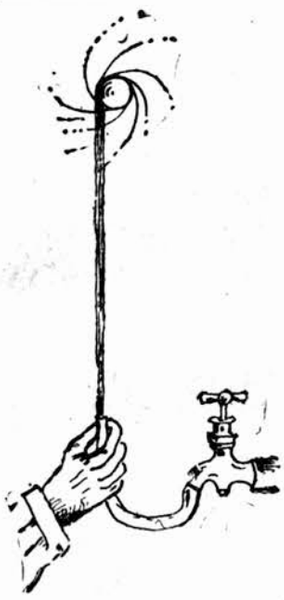
A further list of the names of those who have been enrolled in the Children's Association and replies to various letters will also be published in the next Sunday's issue. Urgent enquiries and requirements have, however, been attended to through individual letters.

Children under 12 years can join the Association as Members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can be enrolled as Companions. Elders willing to be helpful also can be admitted. Please write for full particulars and the enrolment form, intimating us of your age, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Address all communications directly to the following address, please:—

DADA-"GULISTAN."
Khar-Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



A DANCING BALL.

Take a piece of rubber tube and fix it on the water-tap. Then press the other end, so that the water should go high, as it is shown in the figure.

Now put a ping-pong ball on the side of the water. Then you will enjoy a dancing ball.

(Sent by JOSHUA M. B.)

CHILDREN AS A PART OF THE NATURE.

"HIDE AND SEEK."

HAPPY READERS.

(Photos by Vasant D. Bhatre).

Man Abandoned To His Fate

His Complete Subjugation By The Opposite Sex Foreseen

An economist said recently that women own two-fifths of the nation's wealth and that in time they will own more and more. The political observer may point to the tremendous influence women weild in politics, and the social student may draw attention to the entrenched, pivotal position women occupy in our economic life. But it is in the domain of education that woman's sway is incontestable. The question naturally arises. What is happening to men's mental temper and habits of mind?

In this woman's world it is inevitable that men's mental complexion should undergo a transformation. Indeed, if it be in the scheme of things that the race change to something beyond itself—and there seems to be no doubt on that score—then we may be in the presence of a gradual evolutionary mutation with the woman selected as the fittest for survival, writes Mr. Paul Krouse in the "New York Times."

If this view be taken, then woman's ascendancy over man is part and parcel of the design for the future of the race. That future seems to be the complete and irrevocable subjugation of man to the domination of woman.

Nor need it be held as a wild and fantastic notion. There are considerations which seem to give validity of this thought. It is commonly accepted, for instance, that man had voluntarily and "chivalrously" accorded equality to woman. But this is only the self-deception that man indulges in in all his relations with woman.

When woman began to clamor for equality, her destiny was already upon her. And when man so magnanimously acquiesced other forces were already at work preparing the ground for his willing acceptance. Again, the forces at play across the world to-day seem to be singularly adapted to woman's biological leanings. Woman was ever a race-builder, caring for the individual only in so far as the individual was part of the whole. The conception of untrammelled individual freedom as an ideal in itself, the conception of self-perfection as a goal, is strictly of masculine origin, and always was repugnant and ludicrous to woman's sense of immediacy and practicability.

ABANDONED BY NATURE

When nature decides on a totalitarian organization she chooses the female as the head, as witness the insect world. When the gods grow bored with man's clumsiness and ineptitude for a free life, they abandon him to evolutionary imperatives and natural selection—natural in this case meaning that they just naturally allow him to sink below his own level. "Their shadow ned; their sap dried up—and their God has forsaken them," is the tremendously significant way the Bible has of expressing failure.

Such an abandonment of man to his fate seems to take place in the world to-day. Nationalism and collectivism engulf the world, slowly but surely. Under their strong acid the modern mood dissolves like cheap alloy. They demand unquestioning obedience, the surrender of the very soul of man. But to nationalism is given the added role of laying waste the modern civilization of man.

And when that work is done the female of the species will be called upon to queen over a system of life where everything has been foreseen and concealed into a compact, fool-proof pattern of existence; where everything is precise, necessitated, preordained for the good of the whole. At last there will be "security—the security of dead and soulless matter.

THE BOTTLE DOUCHE

A Household Want And Doctor's Armamentarium

Dr. K. M. Hiranandani, Hyderabad, Sind, writes:—

The douche medically is now a days used for various ailments. The douche can be improvised thus:—Take a medium-sized wide-mouthed bottle, with a fitting cork. Bore two holes in the cork, and insert in it two tin tubes, one for the rubber tube attachment for irrigation and the other for the entry of air, so as to allow the flow of water from the rubber tube. The size of the tube should be narrow. The bottle must be held up-side down when using for douche.

The douche is required, for constipation, irrigation of wounds, nose, eyes, etc. The portablity of the bottle douche and the cheapness of it should appeal to all.

I wish some manufacturers would make corks, with attachment of metal or tin tubes, so as to fit beer, whisky and such other bottles. Medium sized wide-mouthed bottles also will serve the purpose, if conveniently available. The douche cans that are available in the bazars, are meant for hospitals and dispensaries. But the bottle douches would be cheap, convenient and portable if thus be improvised so as to be available in all the homes. The corks and fittings if made locally or by foreign manufacturers, will make enormously convenient the use of this needed commodity.

Princess Marries Porter

Elopement By Sister Of King Of Iraq

Princess Aza, eldest sister of the young King Ghazi of Iraq was secretly married to a 25-year-old hotel porter on May 27.

Before the ceremony the Princess renounced the Moslem faith, was baptised an Orthodox Christian, and assumed the name of Anastasia, says the Athens correspondent of the "News Chronicle"

The wedding took place in a chapel at Kifissia, a summer resort near Athens.

Heralambi, the bridegroom, is a Dodecanese Greek but an Italian subject, employed at the Hotel des Roses on the Island of Rhodes where Princess Aza was staying until a fortnight ago.

The couple are living at the Atlantic Hotel, Athens. They refuse to be interviewed.

SISTER INTERVENES.

Princess Aza's sister is reported to have sought the aid of the Turkish Legation at Athens in an attempt to obtain an annulment of the marriage.

Police visited the couple, but were unable to interfere, since all identity and marriage papers were in order.

The British Legation also refused to interfere.

It is understood that the British authorities pointed out that the bridegroom was an Italian subject and that his wife, by her marriage, had the same status. Thus they could not consider the matter as within their jurisdiction.

The Princess and her bridegroom intend to remain in Athens for the next five days and will then leave for London on their honeymoon, reports the British United Press.

HAPPY OUTCOME OF ROMANCE

The "News Chronicle" is able to reveal that another romance which provoked a stir in the Royal Family of Iraq has now had a happy outcome.

Beautiful Princess Sara, sister of the late King Feisal and aunt of Princess Aza was married in 1933 to Atta Bey Amin, First Secretary to the Iraqi Legation in London.

Opposition at once arose in the Princess' family and she was forced to return to her own country and to renounce her husband.

Recently, however, the young King of Iraq consented to recognise the marriage. The Princess rejoined her husband in London and for some weeks past the couple have been living in Kensington.

"There is always a tie between a father and son," says a Rotarian speaker."

And if there is, you can wager that the son is wearing it.

FRUIT RESEARCH IN ENGLAND

Bristol University Staff Explores Commercial Possibilities

The staff of the fruit research station of Bristol University have been investigating the experimental production of liqueurs, syrups, wines, squashes, etc., from the common varieties of fruits commercially cultivated in Great Britain. They have prepared some excellent syrups from strawberries and loganberries that preserve their natural flavour for years and are admirable for flavouring cream ices. Pleasing wines have been made from the juices of these fruits and an attractive liqueur has been distilled from strawberry juice. An excellent fruit squash has been prepared from black currants. It has been shown that the mixing of friut juices and milk in the preparation of "milk-shakes" need not produce curdling. The milk Board is encouraging the public habit of drinking milk and non-curdling milk-shakes should increase the attraction of milk bars. The invention of new fruit products widens the market for friut-growers and provides an outlet for gluts of friut, which at present are often seriously wasted says the "Manchester Guardian."

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Yet

Sporting And Vocational Accidents

New Methods Of Treatment In Germany

(By Professor KARL GEBHARDT, Director of Hohenlychen Sanatorium near Berlin).

Our Clinical Division for Injuries due to sporting and vocational accidents has but few seriously injured persons among its patients. A good many of them are sent to us from all parts of the country, as there are often no adequate facilities for treating them locally.

The Division was added to the Hohenlychen Sanatorium in the autumn of 1935, at the request of Herr von Tschammer und Ostea, the National Sports Leader. The idea underlying its establishment is that steps must be taken to restore the efficiency of persons injured by accidents of the kind named.

SIGNS OF LOSS IN EFFICIENCY

Fortunately serious and more or less permanent accidents are comparatively rare among sportsmen, so long as the latter do not over-tax their strength. Most of the injuries are so slight that no regard is paid to them any more after the original pain is gone. Although there may be cases in which such treatment—or rather lack of treatment—is permissible, there are others of which the opposite is true. The pain may have gone, but some other effects of the accident may continue to hamper the injured without him or her being aware of it. We then notice a decline in sporting efficiency which we are unable to account for; and as the variety of the injuries here concerned is extremely great, it may well happen that the practical physician fails to realise that something is still wrong and thus contents himself with the apparent success of his curative treatment.

The second kind of accidents specially treated at Hohenlychen comprises those due to vocational causes. A considerable proportion of the persons treated for them are men employed on the great motor highroad scheme now in progress throughout Germany under the direction of Dr. Todt. Among the 70,000 persons engaged in that work are many who had been without employment for several years (up to six and even more), whilst others had been drafted from vocations not demanding a very high degree of physical effort. These persons lack the practical skill and experience possessed by their more fortunate fellows—a circumstance which explains the relatively high number of accidents among their number. The treatment of the injuries received by them in the course of their work must not confine itself to the restoration of their physical health, but must pay regard to the psychological factor as well. Their mental equilibrium must be re-established, their confidence in themselves must be restored, and their readiness to subordinate their own interests to those of the community must be preserved.

METHODS OF TREATMENT

We believe that the two salient features of our methods of treatment are the following: first, our endeavour to derive a maximum of benefit for our patients from the scenery surrounding our institution, and second, our faith in self-healing properties of Nature. The clinic is situated amidst some beautiful wooded hills and within reach of the Mecklenburg lake district. As the position is very sheltered, treatment can be continued outdoors for the greater part of the year. The pine forest and the indirect reflection of light from the surface of the lakes are important aids in the treatment. The fact that our successes are less marked in winter than they are in summer proves that our appreciation of these factors is correct.

As to Nature's self-healing properties, we realise that the share of the Physician in the healing process is very modest compared with that of Nature. We can rearrange the dislocated parts in their natural position, but their growing together again is exclusively brought about by Nature. After all, the only matters that cause the tissues to grow are: natural sunshine and stimulation through movement; and we can do no better than facilitate the action of these two factors to the best of our ability. Apart from that, we attach more importance than is usually done to the after-treatment of our patients. As soon as their condition permits, we make them participate again in physical exercise, such as drilling, rope exercise, medicine ball games, etc., taking great care—of course—to see that the injured parts are not exposed to any strain. Whenever possible, we encourage them to take part in organised—as distinct from individual—exercises, as we believe that the psychological effects of the former are more beneficial than those of the latter.

If you give an injured person nothing to do for weeks and months, you not only omit (unless there are urgent reasons for a different method of treatment) a serious therapeutical error, but you also prove yourself a bad educator, because you encourage your patient to prefer laziness to work and slackness to vigour. We, therefore, give even our seriously injured patients a chance of indulging in some mild form of exercise or movement, in the belief that by doing so we facilitate the transition from surgical treatment to the resumption of physical work.

RIGHT: New emblem of (Nazi) workers, depicting the German Eagle with the machine gun, hammer and sword—instead of the traditional hammer and sickle of the workers in other parts of the world. LEFT: Apprentices at work in the new Press Academy opened by the German Government in Berlin to give training to aspiring youths in printing and general newspaper work.

The opening ceremony of the Jamnabai Govindji Rashtriya Udyog Mandir and Anathashram (foundling home)—named after the late Mrs. Jamnabai Govindji, a Congress volunteer who lost her life during the last C. D. movement—was performed by Miss Bachoobai Wagle at Girgaum on Sunday last.

News From Far & Near

Patient examining his X-ray photograph: "You charge all that and it is not a bit like me."

ARTISTIC FOOT

In Vienna recently, a Rumanian War veteran whose hands have been paralyzed for seventeen years opened an exhibition of pictures he had painted with his right foot.

FATHER AT 94, AGAIN AT 96

Mr. George Isaac Hughes of Neurburn (North Carolina), at the age of ninety-six, became the father of a daughter.

This is the second child of his present marriage. The first was born when he was ninety-four.

Mrs Hughes, who is twenty-eight years old, and baby Hughes are both doing well.

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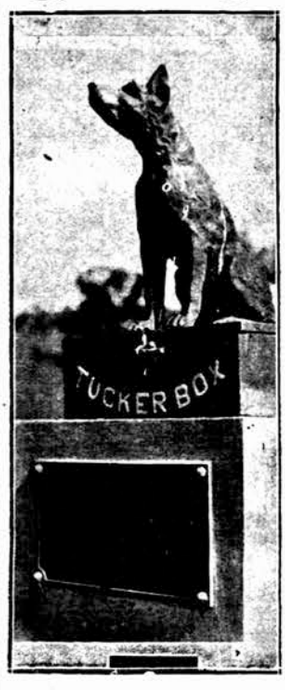
WHERE IRISH DERBY SWEEP MONEY WENT

The following table shows at a glance the number of horse prizes that went to the various countries and the world-wide distribution made in the Irish Derby Sweep Draw:

U. S. A.	434
Europe	362
Irish Free State	58
Canada	56
South Africa	25
India	14
British East Indies	4
Burma	4
British Guiana	2
China	2
Straits Settlements	2
Peru	2

"One Each"—Rhodesia, Argentine, Panama, Mexico, N. Africa, Gold Coast, Hawaii, British East Africa, Nigeria, Cuba, Australia, Brazil, South America, Unknown 5.



A statue erected, near Gundagai, New South Wales, to a teamster's dog. It is not clear why the dog was thus honoured, but it is known throughout Australia, largely through the doggerel poem, "Bill the Bullocky," whose "dog sat on the tucker box, five miles from Gundagai."

A RECORD-BREAKING OLYMPIA

German Team To Consist Of 448 Representatives

German entries for the Olympic Games which are being held in Berlin from August 1 to 16 will constitute a record number. They will have at least one representative in every event, while their total of entrants will be 448, 47 of whom will be women. For Field and track events Germany has 67 entries, for swimming 35, rowing 30, wrestling 28 and canoeing 28. Entries from other parts of the world which have been received to date show there will be more competitors than in any previous Olympiad.

THE HORSE IN ART

An exhibition showing how artists from the Stone Age onwards have depicted the horse, is to open in London on July 15th and will last until October 15. At the same time celebrations of "500 Years of Horse Racing" are being held.

GERMAN MUNICIPALITIES

Berlin Holds General Exhibition

BERLIN, (By Air Mail.)

Germany, according to statistics just issued, has 47,000 villages, 3000 small towns, 200 towns of medium size and 52 cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants. All of them, from the smallest hamlet to the largest city, are to be represented in an exhibition entitled "The German Community" which is being held in Berlin from June 7 to 21. It will be the first general exhibition of German municipalities ever staged.

"NEIGHBOURS FESTIVAL"

When Snobbish Persons Must Pay A Fine

After a break of thirty years, Einbeck, a Hanover town famous for the quality of its beer, is reviving its 337-years-old "Neighbours Festival." From May 31 until June 14 in the 12 "neighbourhoods" of the town, the populace must address everyone they meet as "neighbour" and treat him or her accordingly, a fine being imposed upon forgetful or "snobbish" persons. Plays and processions extolling the virtues and advantages of true friendship and neighbourliness have been arranged, in which the whole town will take part.

"GERMAN JUSTICE" ON EXHIBITION

A collection of legal documents covering 600 years of German history is shown in an exhibition of "German Justice" which has been opened in Leipzig in conjunction with the German Lawyers' Congress. Among the exhibits are the "Golden Bull" in which the Emperor Karl IV laid down the juridical constitution, and the Law for the Reconstruction of the Realm of January, 1934,—signed by Hitler and Hindenburg. First editions of the philosopher Leibniz and law-case notes by Goethe are also included.

JAPAN'S MACCLESFIELD

Mr. J. R. Remer, M.P. for Macclesfield, has given notice to ask the President of the Board of Trade:—

"If he is aware that the Japanese have christened a village in Japan Macclesfield, to enable them to sell their silk goods as Macclesfield silk; if he will take the appropriate steps to prevent these goods being sold in the home and colonial markets, marked in this way if he will make representations to the Japanese Government upon the matter."

This fellows the announcement that the Japanese had named the village Macclesfield, and were selling "Macclesfield silk" in India and Ceylon.

"Look what awful people they must be—nothing but crime and detective tales."

A NOVEL CLAIM

Robert H. Scott of Seattle, Washington, filed a 75-cent claim against the City for damage done to "one perfectly good pair of used trousers" by a nail on a street-car seat. The itemized account read: "18 cents for materials used in making necessary repairs and 57 cents for the time spent in seclusion of bed during said process"

HUNGRY ATHLETES

Even the poorest athletes are celebrated for stamina at mealtimes. If the world's best athletes eat up to expectations during the Olympic Games in Berlin this summer, they will consume the following fare: vegetables, 120 tons; meat and poultry, 80 tons; fish 7 1/2 tons; flour 55 tons; butter 17 tons; milk, 34,000 gallons; eggs, 280,000; oranges, 320,000; grapefruit 52,600 and lemons 105,200.

STOLEN BRIDGE

At Kutno, Poland, thieves stole an iron bridge while the whole town watched. They looked like repair-men. When the police woke up and investigated, it was too late. The bridge had disappeared completely. No trace of it has been found.

WARNING TEETH

Doctor Briggs of Tufts College says teeth warn a dentist what sort of patient he has in the chair. Bluish teeth indicate a temperamental person, yellow teeth, a happy-go-lucky one.

SHAKESPEARE IN GERMANY

Elaborate preparations for open air productions of Shakespeare have been made in Germany for the summer months. No fewer than thirty towns are to have festival performances, among the most important of which will be "The Taming of the Shrew" at Augsburg, "Henry IV" at Frankfurt-on-Main' "Twelfth Night,' at Constance, "The Tempest" at Marburg, "As You Like It" at Thale and "King Lear" at Wunsiedel in Bavaria.

* * * *

"Mummy, why must the orchestra eat in the interval?"

"I don't know that they do. Why do you ask?"

"Cos the programme says that the second half of the concert will be played by a fuller orchestra."

Rare Arabic Work At Princeton

Mss. Of Early Treatises On Medicine And Theology Discovered In Collection

Rare works written by Arabic scholars centuries ago and revealing Islamic medical lore, theology and jurisprudence have been discovered during the cataloguing of the collection of Oriental manuscripts placed on deposit in the library of Princeton University by Robert Garrett of Baltimore, says the Princeton (N.J.) Correspondent of the "New York Times."

Among the most important of the finds, according to Dr. Philip K. Hitti, Professor of Semitic Literature on the Paton Foundation and director of the cataloguing, are two fourteenth-century copies of the "Ihya" by Al-Ghazzali, who died in 1111. This work is the chief production of Al-Ghazzali, who laid the basis for the orthodox theology in Islam.

Professor Hitti pointed out that Al-Ghazzali influenced other writers, including St. Thomas Aquinas, and quoted a statement of the seventeenth-century Turkish encyclopaedist, Hajji Khalfa, who said: "If all the other books of Islam should perish, the 'Ihya' alone would suffice."

Dr. Nabih A. Faris, who has been assisting in cataloguing the collection, is now translating the book into English and critically editing the Arabic original. The volume has never been thoroughly edited before nor translated into a European language.

One of the oldest works among the recent discoveries is a copy of a medical treatise by Al-Razi, who died in 923. It was made in 1282, and is believed to be the only one in existence. Al-Razi was the first scholar to distinguish scientifically between measles and smallpox, and was regarded, Professor Hitti said, as "one of the most original thinkers in Islam."

Another medical compendium, copied in 1393 from an original produced by Ibn-Nafis, who died in 1288, gives a definite description of pulmonary circulation. Discovery of this circulatory system has usually been ascribed to Michael Servetus, Spanish scholar, who lived nearly three centuries after Ibn-Nafis.

More than fifty tracts embodying the sacred writings of the Druzes have been found in the collection. Importance is attached to these works because the Druzes withheld their religious manuscripts from all but the initiated members of the sect. The Druze tracts discovered here were written between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries.

Commenting on other scientific works found in the collection, Professor Hitti said that "interest in medicine, in which the Arabs made a distinct contribution, led to the study of animals and plants." Evidences of this interest are found in several treatises on zoology and botany.

A Bottle Fountain

ANYONE easily can make a fountain which affords plenty of fun. All the materials needed are readily at hand and consist of a small bottle, a cork, a glass jam-jar, a piece of blotting paper and a drinking straw.

Drill a hole through the center of the cork and through this push the straw. Fill the bottle about two-thirds full of water, and then put in the cork with the straw in position.

Next thoroughly wet a piece of blotting-paper and put the jam-jar near the fire. As soon as it is warm place it upside-down over the bottle. Then the jar must be pressed down so that it fits the blotting paper closely.

Nothing happens for a few moments but as soon as the jar cools sufficiently and the air inside it contracts, the water from the small bottle spurts up just like a fountain.

The Message on the Menu

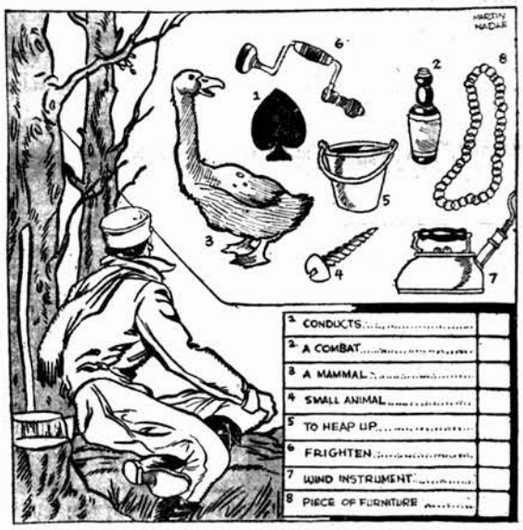
INSPECTOR FERRET stopped for lunch at a small restaurant in a secluded part of the city. There was no bill of fare on the inspector's table, but he noticed the top of a menu card just barely visible over the edge of the table-cloth. It had either fallen or been placed in the small space, where the table touched the wall. When the inspector fished it out, he forgot about eating, for on the reverse side of the paper were scrawled a series of letters and numbers. Cryptography being the specialty as well as the hobby of Inspector Ferret, the detective lost no time in decoding the secret writing.

After copying the message into his notebook, the inspector placed the menu card back in its former position. Then he notified police headquarters to have the place watched.

Late that same afternoon, an old man with a long white beard came into the restaurant and seated himself at the table, nonchalantly reaching for the half-hidden menu card. After glancing at its contents he left hurriedly, but not quick enough to escape the watching plainclothesmen, who, in spite of the man's disguise had recognized him as "Machine-Gun Spike," the trigger man of the Mudstreet Mob, long wanted by the police.

This cipher in unique in that the letters which make up the message are represented by a different symbol each time they are used. Ordinarily, this would make the cryptogram very formidable, but Inspector Ferret has written the letters uncoded, while he tips off the solver to the fact that the digits represent the number of times each letter is repeated. These should make easy the decoding of the cryptogram.

The Woodman's Work



WILLIAM WILGUS, the woodman, is engaged in some work that he wants nobody to know about. The puzzlist, however, easily can learn William's secret as follows:

Write down the name of each of the eight objects. Substitute another letter in each case to spell the numbered anagram word defined in the drawing. Print both the removed and the substituted letter in the space at the right of each word. Next eliminate one letter from each of the eight spaces, so that the eight remaining letters spell the words that name what the woodman is building.

(For solutions see page 48)

PRESIDENT OBEYS WIFE

'Just Like Any Other Man,' White House Visitor Says

President Roosevelt on his own admission, takes orders from his wife, "just like any other man" a group of Alabama mills girls found.

They were invited there by Mrs. Roosevelt after they won trips to the Women's Trade Union League convention. When they arrived however, it was the President who greeted them. Mrs. Roosevelt was in New York for the birthday of her daughter.

The President told them:

'She will be back at midnight, and I am to look after you until she arrives'. And added with the smile: "Eleanor left a note for me to receive you, and you know I have to obey my wife".

Inspector (to the policeman): "I shall have to put you on night duty for a few weeks. Do you think you will be all right?"

Policeman: "Sure! You see, mother said she would come round with me for a night or two till I got used to it."

TWO PERSONALITIES IN MOST OF US

Judge And Boy Who Murdered His Mother

Mr. Justice Hanna, summing-up in Dublin at the trial of Edward Ball, a twenty-year-old actor found guilty of murdering his mother, made these observations on men, women, and their frailties:—

"I have always believed that there is a parable behind Stevenson's story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

"In most of us there are two personalities. There are many people different outside from what they are in their own homes.

"There are men who are ideal fathers, but who outside their homes are cross-grained. On the contrary there are men who are bears in their own homes, but the best of company at the golf club.

VALET PROVERB.

"It has been said that no man is a hero to his own valet. It may be equally true that no woman is a heroine to her own maid.

"This boy was drifting about like flotsam on the sea. From the age of eleven he was left without his mother after the parents had separated.

"A wise man has said: 'When the parents have eaten sour fruit, the children's teeth are set on edge.'

"I dislike very much using the word 'insanity. The terms 'sane' and 'insane' are relics of the time when people thought that the sane and the insane were like black and white in two separate compartments. Modern science has shown that that is not so.

TWILIGHT.

"There is a twilight of the mind just as there is twilight between day and night."

Ball was found guilty but insane.

The jury were out nearly five hours.

The judge ordered him to be detained during the pleasure of the Governor-General.—"Sunday Express."

The Snarl In The Rush Hour Traffic

TWO opposing football squads never meet with half the fury that characterizes the average morning and evening rush-hour scrimmage in the subways of New York City. As soon as the express trains begin to slacken speed, the passengers are on their toes and take their positions before the doors. But their rivals on the station platform have also lined up at the sight of the train pulling into the station. At the signal for the doors to roll back, the two forces charge. The battle rages without quarter. Neither straight-arming, shin-kicking or "umbrellaing" can stop the outsiders from gaining the thin white line of empty seats, while their antagonists are determined to plant their feet on the station platform or die in the attempt.

Wilbur Wiffington, being a gentle soul, in spite of his vocation of subway guard, has long worked on the problem of preventing these daily mass attacks. In the accompanying diagram he shows the position of a train at the platform and wishes to know what is the shortest number of moves in which the two crowds of passengers can be exchanged.

Cut out the 18 counters and place them on the shaded squares, the blacks on one side and the whites on the other. Moving one counter at a time, one square in any direction, see if you can exchange the positions of the 18 passengers in 77 moves. The numbers and letters on the squares are put there to enable you to keep track of your moves.

(For solution see page 48)

Magic with a Hat

THE amateur magician borrows some friend's hat and with a coin performs this amusing bit of magic.

The conjurer places the side of the hat on an ordinary drinking glass. Then he puts a coin on the hat so that it is directly over the glass. The object is to knock away the hat and let the coin drop into the glass.

The success of the trick depends on just where and how the hat is hit. If the conjurer challenges his friends to perform this trick at a party nearly everyone will strike the hat on the outside brim, with the result that the coin falls on the floor. Then the magician shows them how easily the trick is done by hitting the hat on the inside of the brim. A sharp tap in front makes the coin slide off the back of the hat.

A Word Square

THIS puzzle presents something of a curiosity in word squares. It is known as a "Progressive Word Square," that is, each of the five words composing the square is formed from the preceding word by removing the initial letter and adding a new letter at the end of the word. Due to this fact, each of the diagonal rows, slanting from right to left, will contain the same letter in all its squares.

Here are the definitions: 1. Ghastly (poetic). 2. Undue celerity. 3. A flower. 4. A cubic meter. 5. Old World sandpiper.

Easy Card Trick

AMATEUR magician takes the three of diamonds from a pack of cards and holds it between the tip of the first finger and thumb of the right hand. He makes a slow circular motion and the three of diamonds magically changes to the two of diamonds right before the eyes of his audience.

The secret of this trick is that a diamond pip is carefully cut from a diamond suit card and glued to a piece of hair with a loop just large enough to go around the card snugly. This hair has a small loop large enough to place on the tip of the second finger of the conjuror's right hand.

The card is held in the magician's right hand. Under cover of the circular motion the finger in the smaller loop of hair slides the pip around to the back of the card. The card is quickly passed into the left hand, which grasps it at the extreme finger-tips and the loop of hair to which the pip is stuck is secretly placed in a convenient pocket.

(For solution of word square puzzle see page 48).

Professor H. E. Zabug's Insect Hunt

PROFESSOR H. E. ZABUG, head of the Entomological Department of Alfalfa College, thought it would be a good idea to take advantage of the warm weather, so he led his class into the field to gather specimens for the insect collection. A good time was had by all, including the insects. Judging by the odds and ends assembled by the young biologists, the professor's students had very novel ideas as to what insects looked like.

Willie Wotagy had the rare luck to discover a yellow jackets' nest, but the class shamefully deserted him when he called for assistance in corralling the playful little "Hymenoptera." Due to Willie's dynamic personality, many of the yellow jackets clung to him even while he rushed about looking for the "killing bottle."

In spite of such incidents, the professor managed to collect eleven insects and was triumphantly returning to the laboratory, when May Beso dropped the bottle which contained the creatures and the captives escaped. The names of these eleven insects can be rediscovered by the puzzlist by supplying the missing letters to complete the balloons in the accompanying drawing. Each dash represents a letter.

Can you get back the insects for the professor?

I C--'- HELP IT, IF I AM A TRI--- -WKWARD. THIS ---CH IS SHAKY.
I --- -LANNING TO GO TO A ------- MATCH, BUT THIS IS MORE FUN.
----ER THINKS THAT CATERPILLARS W--- ---S.
YOUNG ---- ----S --- --- BUT THEY'RE NOT INSECTS.
DIDN'T YOU BRING A DIS- -- --- WITH YOU?
NO! BUT ---- ---

Try This "Catch"

NOW for the "big push"! Place a tumbler half-full of water on the table, make a round hole big as a quarter in a piece of cardboard and announce to your friends that you will push the tumbler through the hole without spilling a drop of water.

When your friends are convinced that it can't be done, place the cardboard near the tumbler and carefully "push" the glass "through" the hole in the cardboard with an ordinary lead pencil!

(For solution see page 48)

COCOS ISLAND TO BE MONTE CARLO OF PACIFIC?

If the plans of a wealthy South American promoter materialize, Cocos Island, 300 miles from the mainland, will no longer be a lonely place, visited from time to time only by treasure hunters and ships in need of fresh water.

The promoter seeks to obtain from the Costa Rican Government a concession to build and maintain on the island a luxurious casino with the idea of attracting wealthy gamblers from North, South and Central America.

OXFORD UNION'S BAN ON WOMEN

A poll of the members of the Oxford Union was taken last month on the proposal that women undergraduates should be admitted to a special membership entitling them only to attend debates and to speak from the floor of the house. Opponents of the scheme contended that, that was just the thin end of the wedge and the prelude to an agitation to get women admitted to full membership. The poll resulted in the motion being rejected, 301 members voting against it and 169 in favour.

TWO IN A BOAT ROUND THE WORLD

Pioneer Airwoman's Adventure

Miss Winifred Brown, daughter of a Manchester butcher, the first woman to fly in Lancashire, winner of the King's Cup race in 1930, plans to go round the world in a 45-ft. ketch.

She said to a "Sunday Express" representative: "Neither my friend nor I have experience in sailing, and we shall spend the summer learning to navigate the vessel, which has a 36 h.p. Diesel engine. We shall use sails as well.

"We shall be away about two years, after trial trips to the Isle of Man and Scotland."

JUDGE CHALLENGES GOVERNOR TO FIST FIGHT

A 74-year-old special District Court Justice, of Boston, indignant at Governor Curley's proposal to retire aging judges, challenged the Governor to meet him in physical combat in the auditorium of the House of Representatives.

In a letter to the Governor, Judge Patrick J. Duane, former mayor of Waltham, suggested to the Governor that he be the first to be given the test proposed by the Governor to determine the mental fitness of jurists older than 70 years.

The judge who won the sobriquet "Silk Hat" Duane years ago for his spruce attire and shiny silk topper, said he would allow the Governor "a choice of weapons."

But he added, "as for me, I still have the two mits I left Ireland with 72 years ago this month."

The Boston Bar Association called a meeting to consider what action it should take. Meanwhile the Governor charged "Republican leaders" who opposed his plan, "advocated a disregard of the Constitution."

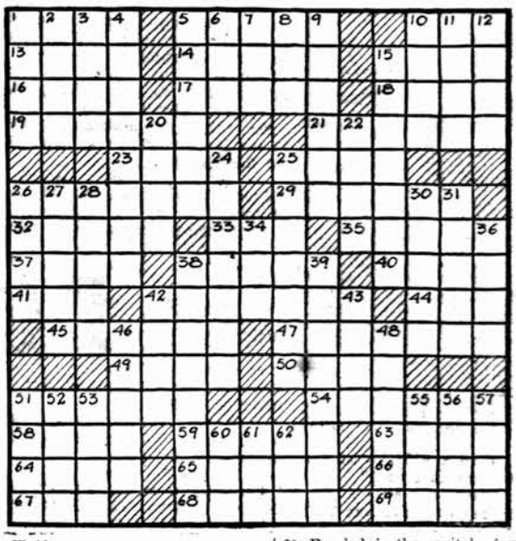
HER 18 HUSBANDS

Sofiya Nichevich, who has died at Belgrade, aged sixty, had eighteen husbands. The 18th, who survives her, is a lion-tamer in a circus, says a Central News report.

Solve the New Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—In botany, a genus of about a dozen herbs of the goosefoot family.
5—What English composer wrote "Pomp and Circumstance"?
10—Rotating piece on a wheel.
13—Sandarac tree.
14—Feminine name.
15—Who wrote "The Prisoner of Zenda"?
16—Single ring of a chain.
17—Who was the Greek god of marriage?
18—Class of vertebrates.
19—In music, connected without breaks.
21—Photographic instrument.
23—Model.
25—Vessel.
26—What is the most populous state of Germany?
29—Falter.
32—Lists.
33—Indian timber tree.
35—Not liquid.
37—Food for horses.
38—Sorus of teliostage in rust fungi (plural).
40—What Russian river is canalised with the Volga system?
41—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
42—Who gave Theseus a thread to guide him out of the labyrinth?
44—Not subject to discount.
45—One who barters.
47—Develop the normal faculties by systematic training.
49—Who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast"?
50—Structure for preserving succulent fodder.
51—Leave.
54—Typical genus of rails.
58—On the summit.
59—Adult stage of an insect.



63—Fluid rock.
64—Wrongful act.
65—French physicist.
66—Structure for baking.
67—Insect.
68—What dramatist wrote "Awake and Sing"?
69—The projecting front part of a cap.

VERTICAL

1—Sphere.
2—One of the Great Lakes.
3—Sharp flavor.
4—Of what state is Little Rock the capital?
5—Dorian magistrates.
6—Place.
7—Dense tissues which invest the necks of teeth.
8—Beverage.
9—Spanish-American estate.
10—Sheltered inlet.
11—Imitator.
12—Table-land.
15—What is the missing part of the name: The battle between the Merrimac and Monitor took place at —— Roads?
20—Eurl.
22—River islands.
24—Funchal is the capital of what island famed for its wine?
25—Walks with long steps.
26—Malay canoe.
27—Cook before an open fire.
28—Pronounce.
30—Feminine name (variant form).
31—Metal pin.
34—Winged part.
36—Time assigned for some past or future event.
38—What district in the Tyrol was transferred from Austria to Italy by the Treaty of St. Germain?
39—Firedogs.
42—Month in the Jewish calendar.
43—Feminine name.
46—Make suitable.
48—A piece of meat for stewing.
51—Facts.
52—English public school.
53—Harbor.
55—Bathes.
56—Pigmented layer of the iris.
57—Subsided.
60—Literary congress in northern Scotland.
61—American humorist.
62—Obtained.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

Conundrums

HOW can the capsizing of a boat in which starving sailors are adrift at sea save their lives?

* * *

2. What is it that is always put off until the very last second?

* * *

3. How can anyone easily have snow on the hottest day of the year?

* * *

4. What advantage does an author, who writes as he pleases, have over a king?

* * * *

5. What has a mouth but has neither head nor body and lies in a bed?

* * * *

6. What is it that always occurs twice in every moment, but never happens once in a billion years?

* * * *

7. What is it that can be both eaten and drunk?

(For solution see page 48)

Connected Crescents

GET your pencil and paper and try to draw two connected crescents, or half-moons, in a continuous line.

You are to do this without once removing your pencil from the paper or going over any part of the line more than once. Remember, after starting you burn your bridges behind you.

Ford's Three Miles A Day On Bike

Henry Ford who has built more than 24,000,000 automobiles, rides a bicycle.

The manufacturer, who said that he would ignore his seventy-third birthday this Summer, explained that his cycling was for exercise, rather than transportation, writes the Associated Press (U.S.A.) correspondent writing from Detroit.

Before he built his first experimental horseless carriage, largely of bicycle parts, forty-three years ago, it was otherwise.

"I have a mile and a half road on my places where I ride every day", he said. "The ride down to the river and back makes a pretty good trip and helps me keep in shape."

Mr. Ford's latest addition to a long list of hobbies which includes old-fashioned dancing, sleigh riding, collecting of Americana, and tinkering with any sort of machinery was disclosed in a short interview during a visit to his new permanent exposition building at the River Rouge plant.

He seemed entirely recovered from the second serious illness of his long career, a "bad cold" which caused his family much concern for a fortnight during January. He showed keen interest in the mechanical details of the exhibits, moving briskly from one to another.

Four years ago he underwent an abdominal operation, but was able within a few weeks to show how he could spring over a guard rail in one of his plants.

The idea of quitting work is unthinkable to the man who built his first gasoline engine half a century ago.

"Retire? There's only one way to retire," he said recently. "That's to retire every night in time to get up early to go to work again.

MAIL-ORDER BABY

An Oregon mail-order house boasting itself "Complete House Furnishers" received the following telegram: "We lack a baby in our home and would like to have you act for us in Portland and obtain one for us, one white, blue-eyed, baby-girl, not over one month old". The order is being filled when, as, and if possible.

Jingle Charade of the Sailor

THE dance at the boathouse threatened to be a complete failure as far as Pamela was concerned. She had invited a sailor acquaintance to be her partner for the evening. He promised to row over from his ship and Pamela was certain all the other girls would be jealous when they saw her boy friend in his starchy, white uniform.

Then a sudden shower came up and Pamela's hopes were dampened as she visioned the drenching her nautical friend would get in his open boat. However, the resourceful sailor boy had crept under some waterproof material while the rain lasted. When he stepped out of his boat he was as spick-and-span as ever. Pamela's relief at his appearance caused her to pen the following jingle, in which the first three missing words unite to form the last missing word. The letters of the four missing words are indicated by asterisks:

"A jolly young *** named ****,
Got caught ** a terrible squall.
To keep himself dry
Till the shower passed by,
'Neath a ********* sheet he did crawl."

(For solution see page 48)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Can you keep a wife.....how much income have you?"
"£30 a month."
"Um, and my daughter has £20 a month."
"I have already reckoned that in."

The housemaid had just met a new young man, and was extolling his charms to her mistress. Having described his wavy hair, wonderful blue eyes, etc., she concluded: "And such lovely teeth he's got, mum—good as false, they are!"

* * * *

"So you didn't sell those people at No. 10 a vacuum cleaner after all?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ask to see the head of the house?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well?"

"That simply started an argument."

* * * *

It was late at night. No one seemed to be about, and the poor woman was very sea-sick. She thought if she could only get up to the deck for a few minutes the fresh air would do her good.

So in her nightie she was crawling up the stairs when she met an equally sick man coming down.

She gave a feeble scream.

"Don't worry, madam," the man groaned. "I'll never live to speak of it."

* * * *

"I'm a girl who won't take a Back seat for any man," said Elsie.

"That completely spoils my plans for the evening," replied her boy friend.

"Oh, and why?"

"I was just going to ask you to come and see a film with me."

* * * *

"You say your husband no longer spends his evenings at the club?"

"I soon broke him of that."

"How did you manage it?"

"Before going to bed I put two easy chairs close together by the fire, then held a match to a cigar until the room got a faint odour of smoke."

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC—No. 3.

(For Acrostic see page 15)

H	anso	M
I	at	O
N	ame	S
D	ua	L
O	gr	E
O	dia	M

Pat (meeting his landlard out on an early morning stroll): "Good morning what brings you out so airly this marnin'?"

Landlord: "I'm just walking around, Pat, to get an appetite for my breakfast."

Pat: "Oi'm jest a-walking round to see if Oi can't git a breakfast for me appetite."

* * * *

Guest: "Your hotel reminds me of music."

Proprietor (much amused): "Because it soothes the senses?"

Guest: "Nope. Because it's a vile inn!"

* * * *

When the clock struck the midnight hour, father came to the head of the stairs and, in a rather loud tone of voice said: "Young man, is your self-starter out of order to-night?"

"It doesn't matter," replied the young man, "as long as there's a crank in the house."

* * * *

A moderator of the Church of Scotland arrived at a country station to catch a train, only to discover that it had left five minutes earlier. He remonstrated with a porter, and asked if it would not have been possible to inform intending passengers of the change.

The porter merely made reply, "Ye may be Moderator, and ye may be a D. D., but if ye were a can o' mulk the railway wad think mair o' ye."

* * * *

She was a big strong woman, and the burglar she had tackled and captured bore unmistakable signs of punishment as he stood in the dock.

"It was very plucky of you, madam," said the magistrate, "to set upon the burglar and capture him, but need you have blacked both his eyes and knocked all his teeth out?"

The woman looked indignant.

"How was I to know it was a burglar?" she asked. "I'd been waiting up for my hushand for three hours, and in the dark I thought it was him."

* * * *

Griffiths was the father of twelve children, and at Easter he decided to take them all to the seaside. They set off, reached the station, got their tickets, and were about to enter the train, when the proud parent was touched on the shoulder by a policeman.

"What have you been doing?" the constable demanded.

"Me? Why, nothing" stammered the surprised man.

The policeman waved his hand towards the family.

"Then why," he asked, "is this crowd following you?"

* * * *

A city family had been motoring in the country all one Sunday. They had filled all available space in the car with wild flowers, tree branches, and other spoils.

Being uncertain which road to take, they stopped a farmer and inquired: "Should we take this road back to the city?"

"You might as yell while you're at it," replied the farmer. "It looks as if you had about everything else we've got."

* * * *

The minister called at a house one Sunday afternoon. The owner wasn't at home, and his little boy answered the door.

"Is your father in?" the minister asked.

"No," said the little boy. "Dad ain't at home. He went to the golf club." Then the boy thought perhaps he shouldn't have said that, so he added: "Oh, he ain't gone to play golf on Sunday. He just went over for a few drinks and a game of poker."

"It may be cruel to tell you, but at the party last night your sister promised to become my wife. Will you forgive me for taking her away?"

"Forgive you? Why, man, that's what the party was for."

* * * *

"Is it a good show?"

"Well, not bad. They advertise a beauty chorus of seventy, you know, and quite a number of them don't look a day over sixty-five."

* * * *

The teacher wrote on the blackboard, "It's a long time since I been to the cinema," and asked a boy, "Now, Willie, what must I do to correct that?"

"Please, miss," said Willie, "you should tell your young man."

* * * *

"Say, don't you ever have a day off for your grandmother's funeral?" asked the first office-boy.

Young Tom grimaced.

"Day off.," he sniffed. "What a 'ope, with me working for the registrar of births and deaths!"

* * * *

Maid—"Madam, master is lying unconscious in the hall with a piece of paper in his hand and a large box by his side."

Mrs. Green (joyously):—"Oh my ney hat has arrived?"

* * * *

He had just finished the novel and his wife asked whether it ended his head.

"I dunnoo," he answered. "It only says they got married."

* * * *

A facetious commercial traveller met a farmer driving a pig to market.

"Hullo, John," said the traveller; "a friend of yours."

"No," replied the farmer, quickly; "jist an acquaintance like yersel'!"

* * * *

"The pig is a most useful animal," said the teacher. "We use its head for brawn, its legs for hams, its bristles for brushes. What else do we use from the pig?"

"Please, teacher," said one small child, "we use its name when we want to be rude."

* * * *

Woman Driver—"Can you fix this fender so my husband will never know I bent it?"

Garage Mechanic—"No, but I can fix it so that you can ask him in a few days how he bent it."

* * * *

SMALL FINISH.

And here, my fellows, is as ample a final paragraph as you're likely to meet in a letter—ever.

"Wishing you these Blessings, that as I AM, so might you be, this leaves ME WELL, Healthy, Joyful, Peaceful, Lively, Loving, Successful, Prosperous and Happy in Spirit, Body and Mind and in every organ, muscle, sinew, vein and bone and even in every atom, fibre and cell of MY Bodily Form.

Respectfully & Sincere, I am
REV. M. J. DIVINE."

* * * *

Charles M. Ssewab, the American millionaire, was very fond of farce, and one day asked his secretary to get him two tickets for "Charlie's Aunt."

The secretary called a messenger and said: "Go round to the theatre and get two tickets for 'Charlie's Aunt.'"

The messenger hesitated, then said: "Hadn't I better say for Mr. Schwab's aunt, sir?"

* * * *

A barrister, explaining at the Old Bailey why he had been "rather rude" to a witness, a telephone operator, said: "I felt exactly as an elderly sheep would feel when confronted by his natural enemy the won—gagged and bound in front of him. I remembered all the wrong numbers I have had."

IN THE BULL RING:
Bull: "There must be something wrong with me—I used to get fearfully annoyed at their antics."

One thing that bothers us is why a speed cop, after winning a swell race, always seems so mad about it.

* * * *

"How was the scenary on your trip?"

"It ran largely to tooth paste and smoking tobacco."

* * * *

"How can you stand these small apartments?"

"Oh, everything is in proportion. We even use condensed milk."

* * * *

A happy home is where your wife asks you to pronounce a difficult French word, and then accepts your interpretation of it without question.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

TRAFFIC SNARL: The following is a solution in 77 moves. The number or letter given, is that of the square from which the move is made. The square to which the counter moves, is not mentioned unless there are more than one forward move possible, or if the counter is to be moved backward or sidewards. In this case, the square to be moved to, is shown in parentheses.

9 (J), 11, 10, 7, 10, 11, 14, 17, K, 11, 10, 7, 4, 1, I, 8, 10, 12, 10, 7, 10, 4, 8, 5, 9, 13, 10, 15, 12, 14, 18, 15, 11, (15), 8, 10, 6, 2, 5, 9, 12, 10, 14, 11 (14), 7, 10, 13, 10, 8, 10, 6, 3, 5, 9, 8 (9), 12, 10, 16, 19, 15, 13, 9, 10, 6, 8, 12, 10, 13, 16 (13), 9, 10, 12, J, 9, 10, 13, 10, L (13).

Menu Message: The cryptogram reads: Flee these parts. Herbert has told all to the police. They are on your trail.

Word Square: The words are: Ghast, Haste, Aster, Stere, Terek.

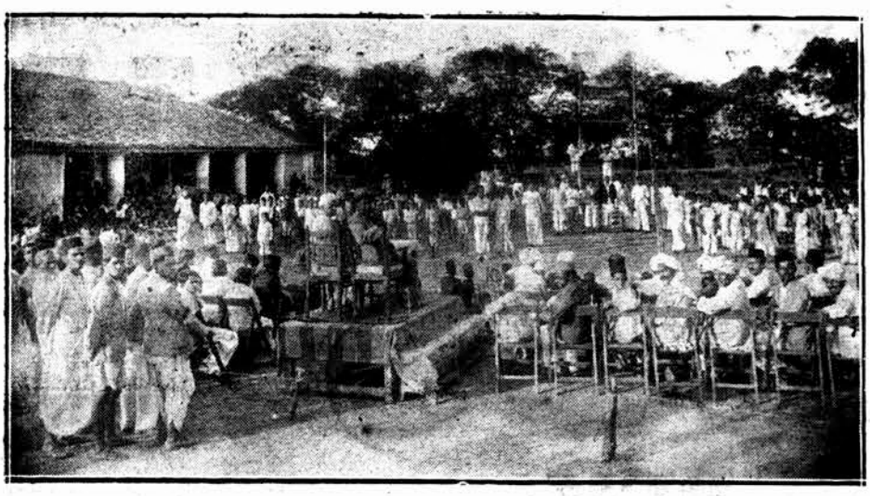
Insect Hunt: The eleven insects are: Ant, Flea, Bee, Wasp Cricket, Moth, Ear-wig, Lady-bird, May fly, Hornet, Katy-did.

Jingle Charade. The words are. Tar, Paul, In, Tarpaulin.

Age Problem. Tom is 76 years old and his brother, Dick, is 67.

Conundrums. 1. The boat "turns turtle" and the sailors can eat it. 2. The striking of the hour. 3. By removing the letter S from the word "snow" anyone can have it "now". 4. He can choose his own subjects. 5. A river. 6. The letter M. 7 A toast.

'Woodman's Work. 1. Spade. Conducts. Leads. PL. 2. Bottle. Combat. Battle. OA. 3. Goose. Mammal. Moose. G.M. 4. Screw. Small animal. Shrew. CH. 5. Pail. Heap up. Pile. AI. 6. Brace. Scare. BS. 7. Iron. Horn. IH. 8. Chain. Piece of furniture. Chair. NR. Eliminating one letter from each of the horizontal rows of squares the remaining **eight letters spell LOG CABIN.**



Summer Training Class conducted by the Karnatak Physical Culture Institute, Dharwar.

The New Abyssinian stamp, bearing the head of the King of Italy, which has just been issued.

A Princeton girl being crowned "Queen of the May" during the May Day celebration held at Bryn Mawr College.

A Roman priest blesses the Machine-gun Corps of Il Duce's conquering army in Ethiopia.

The Fishing Boat
(Photo by V. D. Mhatre)

President Roosevelt is among the famous men, who are interested in the collection of rare stamps. He is shown here looking at a new stamp through a magnifying glass.

W. R. Hearst, American newspaper magnate (3rd from right), with his five sons recently celebrated his birthday in a setting with Spanish motif carried out to the minutest degree.

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REGD. No. B 1065. Sunday, June 21, 1936

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5. **MERWAN & SONS,** Colaba Causeway.
6. **A. M. TRIPATHI & Co.,** Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road.
7. **KHOORSHEED & Co.,** Near Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AGENTS WANTED

APPLY:

POST BOX 888,
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